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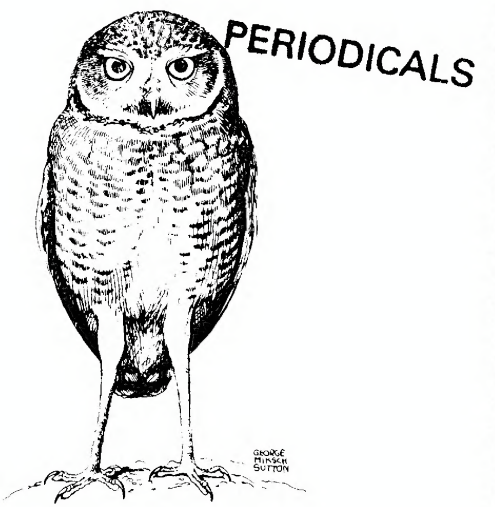
Volume 56 March 1988 Number 1



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Other officers are: President, Thomas E. Labedz, 1241 Starview Lane, Lincoln, Nebraska 68512, Vice-president, Ray Korpi, 1106 Bea Circle, Bellevue, Nebraska 68005, and Secretary, Mrs. Ruth C. Green, 506 W. 31st Avenue, Bellevue, Nebraska 68005.

1987 TREASURER'S REPORT

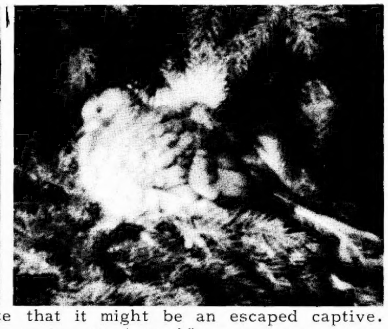
			Cash This Year	Cash To/From other years	Investments	Current Account	Total Assets
Balance 1 January 1987			1,228.61	964.42	10,010.68		10,274.87
Accounts payable paid			(387.92)	(387.92)			
Prepaid items used below			(576.50)	(576.50)			
	RECEIPTS						
Memberships	166	Active	1,161.50				
	68	Family Active	680.00				
	14	Sustaining	210.00				
	8	Family Sustaining	160.00				
	16	Student	48.00				
	4	Life	400.00			2,659.50	
Subscriptions	16	Domestic agency	152.50				
	4	Domestic direct	40.00				
	3	Foreign agent	33.00				
	1	Foreign direct	12.00			237.50	
Miscellaneous		Review copies	11.50				
		Field cards	23.85				
		Check lists	206.50				
		Arm patches	16.00				
		Miscellaneous	20.71				
		Interest	116.22		827.41		
		Spring meet (net)	(192.00)				
		Fall meet (net)	255.24			1,285.42	
		Total receipts	3,355.02		827.41	4,182.42	
	EXPENSES						
Publications		Review	1,081.14	286.91			
		Newsletter	413.89				
		Postage	360.00			2,141.94	
Officer's expenses		President	34.51				
		Secretary	11.16				
		Treasurer	53.29				
		Editor	141.82			240.78	
Miscellaneous		Atlas and Records Committees	110.05				
		Checks	8.04				
		Corporate fee	20.00			138.09	
		Total Expenses	2,233.90	286.91		2,520.81	
							1,661.61
		Prepaid subscriptions	66.00	66.00			
		Prepaid memberships	560.50	560.50			
		Gifts	100.00				100.00
		Investments	(1,351.10)		1,351.10		
Balance 31 December 1987			760.71	(913.41)	12,189.19		12,036.38
		Commercial Federal			1,000.00		
		American Charter			1,055.68		
		Bank of Wood River			1,117.25		
		Bank of Wood River			1,322.33		
		Bank of Wood River			2,392.88		
		First State Bank			2,572.39		
		American Savings			2,728.66		
					12,189.19		

AN INCA DOVE IN NEBRASKA, IN WINTER

On 28 October 1987 my uncle, Lee Johnson, and I saw a small dove on the bird bath at my home in Kearney. We did not use binoculars that, and thought it was a small Mourning Dove. On 2 November my son Gary Paine, and I saw it and used binoculars on it, noting its small size and rufous wings. We thought it was a Common Ground-Dove, and reported it to Dr. J. C. W. Bliese. On 2 December it was seen again on the bird bath and in trees. This time Margaret Triplett identified it as an Inca Dove, and the identification was confirmed then and later by other observers, who came from all over the state to see it.

The identification was based on the small body, about sparrow-sized, scaly back, rufous on wings which showed only in flight or when the wings were moved. The eyes showed red at times. The beak was long, slender, and dark. It had black and white on a long, pointed tail. Noreen Schutz, who lives about a mile from us, saw a bird feeding and drinking in her yard 12 and 13 December which she thought was the Inca Dove, but there have been no other indications of where it may have spent its time between appearances here. It was last seen at my home on 3 March, but it was seen 7 March a block away at the Warren Miller's.

--- *Eileen Paine, 1716 7th Avenue, Kearney, Neb. 68847*



Nothing was observed to indicate that it might be an escaped captive. *The A.O.U. Check-list*, 6th ed., says that it is a resident of "extreme southeastern California, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and central Texas south through Mexico", and that it "wanders casually to ... Kansas ... . The origin of some of the vagrants ... may have been individuals escaped from captivity." This seems to be the first record for Nebraska.

1987 CHRISTMAS COUNT

There were two new reporting areas this year - Loup City, and the Nebraska portion of the Sioux City count. One hundred fourteen species are included in the report, but two of them were only from Loup City and one only from Sioux City, to leave 111 species from areas that reported 109 species last year. One species was reported present during the count period, but not included in any count last year. This year's report form did not include a tabulation of such species. The total individual count this year was 408,096, with 394,127 from the areas that reported last year. This compares with 279,291 last year, and 124,642 in 1985. Some of the larger differences, with 1987 total first, 1987 comparable areas, and 1986, are: Snow Goose, 36,368, 38168, 61,618; Canada Goose 7,053, 7,015, 18,001; Mallard 89,038, 77,538, 43,393; Crow 1,791, 1,758, 4,222; Robin 10,410, 10407, 213; Starling 33,404, 33,069, 35,364; Red-wings 189,244, 189,140, 80,803; Tree Sparrow 4,268, 3,977, 3,002; House Sparrow 13,483. 13,163, 13,975; sub-total 385,164, 374,235, 260,591; all others 22,882, 19,892, 18,700; total 408,046, 394,127, 279,291.

The columns are arranged in an approximate west (left) to east (right) order, with the northernmost of those with about the same longitude given first. The symbol H is used to indicate a species which was present during

the count week, but not recorded on the count day (no longer included in the offical report form, but in this case volunteered by Scotts Bluff and Norfolk). Figures which were underlined on the reports are underlined in the table, to indicate high counts. Sightings reported as "species" are not included in the count of species reported if any of that group were reported.

Beaver Valley, center NW corner of Sec. 5, T21N, R7W, 1.5 miles S and 4 miles W. of Petersburg, including Petersburg, Raeville, Loretto, and Akron (all in northwestern Boone Co.); elevation 1850 to 2150 feet; habitat coverage: farmland 52%, native grassland 40%, bushy swamp 4%, deciduous woods 2%, coniferous woods 1%, shelterbelts 1%; 22 Dec., 7:15 AM to 5:15 PM; Temp. 23° to 38° F.; wind W, 5 - 10 mph, no snow cover; still water partly open, moving water open, AM clear, PM partly cloudy. 6 observers in 1 - 2 parties, total party-hours 14, party-miles 68. 6 hours and 8 miles on foot and 8 hours and 60 miles by car. Harlow Butcher, Robert Freiberg, Ray Korpi, Wayne J. Mollhoff (compiler), David Stage, Duane Wolff. Mr. Mollhoff commented that there had been no real winter weather prior to count day.

Calmus-Loup, center at NW corner Sec. 35, T22N, R17W, 5 miles N. and 6 miles E. of Taylor. The circle lies mostly in Loup and Valley counties. Taylor and Burwell lie on the SW and SE edges of the circle, respectively, which includes the entire lake behind the new Calmus River dam. Elevation around 2100 to 2350 ft.; 17 Dec., 8:15 AM to 5:15 PM, Temp. 16° to 34° F.; wind SE 5-10 mph; no snow cover; stillwater partly open; moving water open; AM clear; PM partly cloudy; 4 observers in 1 - 2 parties, total party-hours 10 and party-miles 125; 6 hours and 10 miles on foot; 4 hours and 125 miles by car; observers Wayne Mollhoff (compiler), Jerry Probst, David Stage, and Duane Wolff. Mr. Mollhoff commented: no real winter weather prior to the count, plus a superabundart crop of cedar berries may acount for an estimated minimum of 50,000 Robins in the count circle. (And see comments for Loup City).

DeSoto NWR, center Refuge headquarters building, west to Blair, and east to Missouri Valley, Iowa, including all of the Refuge, Wilson Island, and Fort Calhoun, elevation 992 to 1375 ft.; habitat coverage: cultivated fields 40%, woodlands and open brush 40%, water 5%, urban and residential 15%; 3 Jan. 7:30 AM to 4:30 PM, Temp. 13° to 27° F., wind NW 15-25 mph; .1 inch snow cover; Still water partly frozen, moving water open, clear all day. 36 observers in 7 parties, 1.5 hours and 3 miles owling; total party-hours 64.5 and party-miles 551; 25 hours and 25 miles on foot, 39.5 hours and 526 miles by car; Betty Allen, John Brennenman, Ron Cisar, Lisa Currier, K. L. Drews (compiler), Lori Foresman, Stephanie Fryers, George E. Gage, Sue Gentes, James A. Glathar, Ruth Green, Alan Grenon, Elizabeth Grenon. Chris Hoffman, Eunice Kawamoto, Ray Korpi, Raymond C. Korpi, Jim Kovanda, Sandy Kovanda, Eunice Livisay, Nalani McCutcheon, Pat Miller, Harold Morrow, Jennifer Nass. Babs and Loren Padelford, Kirk Payne, Donna Peschio, Chris Rasmussen, Neal Ratzlaff, Alan Rose, B. J. Rose,

	Scbl.
Pied-billed Gr.	-
D-c. Cormorant	-
G. B. Heron	-
Gr. W-f. Goose	-
Snow Goose (all)	-
(blue form)	-
(white form)	-
(undesignated)	-
Ross' Goose	-
Canada G. (all)	1,606
(large forms)	1,006
(small forms)	600
(undesignated)	-
Wood Duck	-
Green-winged T.	-
Am. Black Duck	-
Mallard	7,642
Northern Pintail	15
No. Shoveler	-
Gadwall	-
American Wigeon	244
Canvasback	-
Redhead	-
Ring-necked D.	-
Lesser Scaup	-
C. Goldeneye	1
Bufflehead	-
Hooded Merg.	-
Common Merg.	-
Ruddy Duck	-
duck, sp.	-
Turkey Vulture	-
Bald Eagle (all)	6
(adult)	4
(immature)	2
(undesignated)	-
Northern Harrier	5
Sharp-shin. H.	-
Cooper's Hawk	-
Red-tailed Hawk	4
Ferruginous H.	-
Rough-legged H.	3
Buteo, sp.	3
Gold. Eagle (all)	1
(adult)	1
(immature)	-
(undesignated)	-

N.P.	Kear.	Cal.	Loup	G.I.	B.V.	Norf.	Linc.	S.C.	DeS.	Omaha	T.S.
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237	-	32,323	1,580	2,228
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	13,566	630	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	-	18 757	950	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,228
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
505	2,826	186	38	207	-	-	960	-	615	70	40
-	-	-	38	-	-	-	960	-	290	70	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	-	-
505	2,826	186	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	2	1	-
-	-	28	12	15	26	-	-	1	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
165	88	5,800	1,500	10,652	11,000	1	762	10,000	34,974	769	5,685
-	2	4	-	3	3	-	-	2	1	4	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1
-	-	10	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	16	-
-	-	-	-	18	-	-	8	1	7	6	2
-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	7	-
-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	15	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	18	-
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	6	12	2
-	2	35	-	-	-	-	6	17	60	151	-
200	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-
6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	10	-	3	-	-	69	11	22	186	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	17	5	-	10	1	1	1	2	52	26	8
-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	29	3	6
-	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	23	21	2
6	17	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-
-	1	1	5	5	5	2	5	-	4	-	-
-	2	1	-	2	1	1	4	-	5	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
3	6	11	-	25	14	13	47	1	48	70	16
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	2	1	3	-	2	2	-	5	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-
-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Douglas Rose, David Starr, Robert Starr, Jacqueline Straub, Betty Stuhr, Jerry Toll, Eric Volden, Ione and Al Werthman, Gretchen White.

Grand Island, center NW ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 1, T10N, R10W, to include all of Grand Island, Cornhusker State WMA, south half of Hall Co. Airport, and Crystal Lake; elevation from 1840 to 1945 ft.; habitat coverage: woodland 50%, freshwater 30%, residential 10%, open fields/cropland 10%; 20 Dec., 7:30 AM to 5:34 PM; Temp. 28° to 42°F.; wind WNW 5-20 mph; no snow cover; still water partly open, moving water partly frozen; AM clear, PM partly cloudy; 16 observers in 4 - 5 parties, 3.5 hours and 40 miles owling; total party-hours 37.5 and party-miles 417; 15 hours and 12 miles on foot, 22.5 hours and 405 miles by car. .75 hours and 35 miles by air; Jerry Brabander, Dave Carlson, Paul Currier, Betty Elder, Craig Faanes, Dennis Grundman, Gary (compiler) and Kari Lingle, Connie McCartney, Jim Meyer, Gene and June Miller, Scott Purdy, John Sidle, Laurie Smith, Steve Walker.

Kearney, center bridge over the Platte River south of Kearney, including Kearney Cemetery, Harmon Park, Cottonmill Lake Park, Platte River bridges, Fort Kearney State Park and Bike-Hike Trail, Fawn Meadows Woods, connecting roads, sandpits, and local feeders; elevation around 2150 ft.; habitat coverage: parks and cemetery 30%, river bottomlands 30%, roadsides 30%, feeding stations 10%; 28 Dec.; 8 AM to 4:30 PM, Temp. 13° to 26° F.; wind, calm to light from north; 6 inches of snow; river open with slush ice floating; clear most of the day, partly cloudy to cloudy later; 14 observers in 1 party, plus 7 at feeders; 64.5 party-miles, 4.5 on foot, 60 by car. George W. Brown (compiler), Laurie Brown, Mildred Eckwert, Robin Harding, Glen Hasalbarth, Richard and Marty Mathesen, Ward and Norma Schrack, Ken and Marie Strom, John Taylor, Mark Urwiller, Mark Walker, and at feeders John and Margaret Bliese, Marian Brown, Ken and Bev Kimball, Gary Paine, Norma Radford. The Inca Dove is the subject of a separate article, page 3.

Lincoln, center South Coddington and West A streets, to include Pioneers Park, about 8 miles of Wilderness Park, Lagoon Park, Yankee Lake and Conestoga Lake areas, eastern half of Pawnee Lake, and Wyuka Cemetery; elevation 1000 to 1300 ft.; habitat coverage: deciduous creek bottoms 40%, rural farmland 25%, coniferous woods 15%, residential and cemeteries 10%, lakes 5%, city landfill 5%; 20 Dec., 4:05 AM to 5:50 PM; Temp. 25° to 45° F.; wind NW-SW 5-20 mph; no snow cover;still water partly open, Moving water open, AM partly cloudy, PM clear; 28 observers in 8-13 parties, plus 13 at feeders. 21.5 hours at feeders, 7.2 hours and 51 miles owling, total party-hours 88.7 and party-miles 373, 61.3 hours and 76 miles on foot, 27.4 hours and 297 miles by car. Irene Alexander, Jan Burch, Helen Campbell, Cindy Cochran, David Cochran, Kevin DeGarmo, Larry Einemann, William Garthright, Daryl and Margaret Giblin (compilers), Everett Gross, Mildred Gross, Karla Kaufman, Paul Kaufman, Timothy Knott, Thomas Labedz, Thomas Mackey, Peter Maslowski, Marilyn McCluskey, Richard McCluskey, Rosalind

	Scbl.
American Kestrel	17
Merlin	2
Peregrine Falcon	-
Prairie Falcon	1
falcon, sp.	-
Gray Partridge	-
Ring-necked Ph.	14
Gr. Prairie-Ch.	-
Sharp-tail. Gr.	-
Wild Turkey	-
No. Bobwhite	28
American Coot	-
Killdeer	1
Common Snipe	-
Ring-billed Gull	-
Herring Gull	-
gull. sp.	-
Rock Dove	107
Mourning Dove	-
Inca Dove	-
E. Screech-Owl	-
Great Horned O.	4
Barred Owl	-
Long-eared Owl	-
Short-eared Owl	-
N. Saw-whet Owl	-
owl, sp.	-
Belt. Kingfisher	1
Red-head. Wood.	-
Red-bell. Woodp.	-
Yellow-bell. Sap.	-
Downy Woodp.	12
Hairy Woodp.	1
No. Flicker (all)	37
(Yel.-shaft)	9
(Yel.xRed.)	5
(Red-shaft.)	23
(undesignated)	-
Horned Lark	52
Blue Jay	28
Black-b. Magpie	87
American Crow	77
Bl.-c. Chickadee	42

N.P.	Kear.	Cal.	Loup	G.I.	B.V.	Norf.	Linc.	S.C.	DeS.	Omaha	T.S.
21	10	3	4	13	3	23	30	-	32	52	16
2	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	26	15	10	67	77	51	2	44	20	4
29	-	101	61	-	114	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	35	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	210	-	3	9	1	-	-	-	7	18	53
-	20	18	18	24	20	181	6	-	33	5	-
2	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	25	11	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	2	-
223	-	1	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	9	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-
7	49	2	4	128	20	443	455	-	212	170	64
-	1	-	-	3	7	1	55	-	-	20	4
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	2	-	7	1	2	20	-	16	8	6
-	5	2	2	6	11	5	23	-	15	30	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	5	2	1	6	1	2	9	2	1	3	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
-	1	-	1	6	-	15	21	2	51	100	14
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
7	8	15	4	9	23	64	62	6	114	147	16
3	3	4	2	3	4	29	17	4	8	10	6
4	15	12	1	24	17	25	13	23	157	125	8
-	-	10	1	-	15	25	13	-	154	125	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-
4	15	-	-	24	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
-	1	9	750	21	10	153	5	-	474	6	1
1	9	2	4	23	17	41	129	5	202	180	43
2	4	7	2	13	3	31	-	-	-	-	-
20	76	77	30	269	47	193	410	3	91	423	75
17	40	54	15	125	67	300	386	24	399	822	53

Morris, Kenneth Reitan, Hazel Scheiber, Donald Showen, Francis Taylor, Betty Vlasnik, Angela Williams, Donald Williams, Maxine Zimmerman.

Loup City, NE corner of Sec 13, T15N, R15W, Sherman Res., ¼ miles N. of junction of highways 10, 58, and 92, Loup City. 1 Jan. 9AM to 5:45 PM, Temp. -10° to 15° F.; wind NW 10-15 mph; 6 inches snow cover. still water frozen, moving water partly open, clear all day. 1 observer in 1 party; total party hours 8.75 and party-miles 89. 3.75 hours and 4 miles on foot, 5 hours and 85 miles by car. Wayne J. Mollhoiff,(compiler). Mr. Mollhoff commented: It is interesting to compare this count with the Calmus Loup count, done 2 weeks earlier, 30° warmer, and with no snow. The two count circles are about 40 mles apart, and have a similar mix of habitat and terrain, except that part of the Calmus-Loup area is sandhills pasture, while Loup City has clay/loess hills grassland.

Norfolk, intersection of US 275 (business route) and US 81, (13th St. and Norfolk Ave.); elevation 1500 to 1600 ft.; habitat coverage: river bottom timber and shelterbelts 45%, farmsteads and farmlands 35%, residential 15%, marshlands and springs 5%; 19 Dec., 8 AM to 5 PM; Temp. 30° to 42° F.; wind NW 5-10 mph; ½-1 inch snow cover; still water frozen, moving water open; AM cloudy, foggy, light rain, PM cloudy; 26 observers in 7-10 parties, plus 2 at feeders; 3 hours at feeders; total party-hours 57 and party-miles 364; 27 hours and 20.5 miles on foot, 35 hours and 343.5 miles by car. Pauline Blake, Joyce Borgelt, Ed Brogie Mark Brogie, Harlow Butcher, Roger and Isolde Cutshall, Ara Jane Dunlap, John and Sandi Homan, George Jenkins, Francis Kirch, John and Wiletta Lueshen, Wayne Mollhoff, Dick and Nancy Jo Powers, Hebret Schrein, John Schwertly, Dave and Louise Stage, Delmore and Jan Uttecht, Richard and Kathy Votta, Duane Wolff (compiler). Mr. Wolff commented: We had a very mild fall as far as temperature and lack of snowfall were concerned. Food supplies seemed good this year, with plenty of open water and a lot of standing cover. Again this year we missed finding our state bird, the Western Meadowlark, on count day, but it was seen during count week.

North Platte, This count does not conform to the NAS rules, because they want to include all of Lincoln Co. 19 Dec. 8 AM to 4:30 PM; 32° F,; windy and cold; snow cover not mentioned. 12 observers, Betty and Pat McEvoy, Harold Cunnigham, Carol and Bert Somerhalder, Irma Grille, Margaret Morton, Nancy Jones, Esther Newhouse, Greg Hoover, Wilma (compiler) and Howard Wyman. Mrs. Wyman commented: The Turkey Vultures were sighted near the North Platte River by 4 well-qualified observers. It is unusual for them to be here that late. The Mountain Bluebirds seem to spend at least part of our winter season in the protected canyons southeast of North Platte. Adequate food supply and privacy there.

Omaha, center Offutt Air Force Base Lake, to include Fontenelle Forest, Lake Manawa (Iowa) State Park, Plattsmouth Waterfowl Refuge, and portions of the Platte and Missouri rivers; elevation 985 to

	Scbl.
Tufted Titmouse	-
Red-br. Nuth.	1
White-br. Nut.	-
Brown Creeper	-
Carolina Wren	-
Winter Wren	-
Marsh Wren	-
Gold.-cr. King.	1
Eastern Bluebird	-
Mt. Bluebird	-
Townsend's Sol.	6
American Robin	5
Gray Catbird	-
No. Mockingbird	-
Brown Thrasher	-
Cedar Waxwing	H
Northern Shrike	3
Loggerhead Shr.	-
Euro. Starling	1,012
Y-r. (Myrtle) W.	-
North. Cardinal	-
Rufous-sided To.	
(Spotted)	-
(Eastern)	-
Am. Tree Spar.	89
Chipping Spar.	-
Vesper Sparrow	-
Song Sparrow	4
Lincoln's Spar.	-
Swamp Sparrow	-
White-throat Sp.	-
White-cr. Sp.	19
Harris' Sparrow	4
sparrow, sp.	-
Junco (all)	117
(Slate-colored)	19
(Oregon)	41
(undesignated)	57
Lapland Longsp.	-
Red-w. Blckbrd.	352
Meadowlark (all)	195
W. Meadowlark	168
Meadowl. sp,	27
Rusty Blackbird	-

N.P.	Kear.	Cal.	Loup	G.I.	B.V.	Norf.	Linc.	S.C.	DeS.	Omaha	T.S.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	62	24
3	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
2	14	9	8	10	20	45	59	3	81	153	22
-	3	10	2	1	6	12	31	-	10	17	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3	4	-	1	13	3	81	-	26	23	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	19	6
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
402	58	9,500	3	19	300	71	3	-	40	9	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
3	18	2	-	-	11	28	-	-	60	79	-
5	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
853	350	845	335	1,145	161	1,566	2,539	-	1,641	22,490	467
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
2	24	8	3	8	3	18	101	3	202	296	40
-	-	2	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
22	23	169	245	188	440	1,654	257	46	755	284	96
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	3	5	2	5	30	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	5	1	21	50	12	83	165	-	52	2	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
106	33	43	95	131	108	768	802	15	1,246	898	159
-	-	10	3	-	22	768	355	-	1,246	897	-
-	-	3	1	-	2	-	11	-	-	1	-
106	33	30	91	131	84	-	436	15	-	-	159
-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
297	2	1	103	58	87	38	503	1	736	187,065	1
1	25	-	19	125	-	H	95	-	41	131	78
1	25	-	19	125	-	H	3	-	-	77	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	41	54	52
-	-	-	7	-	-	35	-	1	2	10	-

1200 ft.; habitat coverage: woodlands 50%, cultivated fields 30%, meadows and grassy fields 8%, roadside ditches 5%, rivers and lakes 5%, residential, parks, and cemeteries 2%; 26 Dec., 5:30 AM to 5:30 PM. Temp. 15° to 37° F.; wind calm, 1 inch snow cover; still water frozen, moving water partly open; AM clear, PM partly cloudy, 37 obvservers in 13 parties, plus 1 at feeders. 6 hours at feeders, 6 hours and 44 miles owling, total party-hours 119 and party-miles 677; 70 hours and 57 miles on foot, 49 hours and 620 miles by car. Roger Benedict, Russell Benedict, Shelly Bonsall, Duane Bright, Barb Brukner, David Brukner, Ric Chamberlin, Kelly Clarke, Stephanie Fryers, Sue Gentes, Jim Glathar, Ruth Green, Alan Grenon, Betty Grenon (compiler), Rick Helprin, Clem Klaphake, Eric Klaphake, R. C. Korpi, Ray Korpi, Jim Kovanda, Sandy Kovanda, Eric Molho, Ralph Morocco, Bill Otto, Babs Padelford, Loren Padelford, Donna Preschio, Chris Rasmussen, Neal Ratzlaff, Ross Silcock, Bob Starr, David Starr, Bob Steinauer, Ron Stirling, Marlene Weber, Barb Wilson, Donna Woods, Gary Woods. Mrs. Grenon commented: This is the highest species count we have ever had. It is the first time in 10 years that we have had a Carolina Wren on the count, and the first time ever that we have had a House Finch.

	Scbl.
Brewer's Blkbd.	-
Common Grackle	-
Brown-head. Co.	-
blackbird, sp.	-
Purple Finch	-
House Finch	72
Pine Siskin	81
Am. Goldfinch	42
Even. Grosbeak	-
House Sparrow	531
Species	44
Individuals	12,575

Scottsbluff, center bridge over North Platte River at S. Broadway, to include Scottsbluff and Gering; elevation 3810 to 5030 ft.; 19 Dec., 7:45 AM to 4:30 PM. Temp. 25° to 41° F.; wind NW 8-12 mph., NE 13 mph.; no snow cover; still water partly open, moving water open; AM clear, PM partly clear; 16 observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours 34.5 and party-miles 305, 7.5 hours and 11 miles on foot and 27 hours and 294 miles by car. Mary Allison, Jason Arizmendez, Lucile Bigelow, Lydia Bolz, Jason Branson, Joyce Brashear, Helen Hughson, Alice Kenitz (compiler), Bob Kruger, Bob Larkin, Gary Lofing, David McNair, Loni Schlothauer, Sam Schlothauier, Nora Mae Vance, Rick Wright.

Sioux City, centered on the Sioux City Auditorium, elevation around

Continued on facing page.

1987 (THIRTIETH) FALL OCCURRENCE REPORT

Two hundred ninety-six species (plus the possibility that the Waterthrush species was a Louisiana, and the Empidonax sp. reported was not one listed) were reported from fourteen "full-time" locations, plus four "spot-check" locations. The figures for 1986 were 293 and one possibility from 13 "full-time" and 4 "spot-check" locations; 1985 283 and one possibility from 11 "full-time" and 8 "spot-check" locations; 1984 278 from 12 locations.

The information is presented in a rough west (left) to east (right) order, with locations of about the same latitude listed with the northernmost first. Two dates indicate the first and last records for the period.

The symbols used are:

Jl. Au. Sp. Ot. No. and Dm for the months.

NR for species reported as probably present, but for which no records were made.

P to indicate a species which is present all of the year, although the same individuals may not be present during the whole year, and the numbers may vary greatly.

(p) for species probably present all year

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff
Common Loon	-	Ot 14 Ot 28
Pied-billed Grebe	-	Sp 17 Sp 19
Horned Grebe	-	-
Eared Grebe	-	Au 4 Ot 28
Western Grebe	-	S - No 11
Am. White Pelican	-	Sp 16 Ot 14
D-c. Cormorant	-	S - Ot 25
American Bittern	-	-
Great Blue Heron	Sp 10	P
Great Egret	-	-
Snowy Egret	-	-

N.P.	Kear.	Cal.	Loup	G.I.	B.V.	Norf.	Linc.	S.C.	DeS.	Omaha	T.S.
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	158	4
-	3	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	12		-
-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	3	1	-
98	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2	3	3	1	7	9	21	53	13	109	807	34
51	35	325	16	196	44	202	297	12	195	507	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
187	300	70	320	2,603	500	1,734	2,483	-	2,569	1,458	791
42	55	53	45	63	50	51	66	32	65	70	50
3,308	4,350	17,467	3,678	16,221	13,228	7,910	11,476	10,241	77,842	219,610	10,140

1100 ft.,3 observers in 1 party, 7.25 party-hours and 8 party-miles on foot, 1 feeder observer. Chuck Hinrichsen, Bill Huser (compiler), Jenelle Huser, Bob Nickolson. Sioux City has been included before (1984, *NBR* 53:23), but at that time the count was only in Iowa. This time Mr Huser has provided a count on the Nebraska birds only, on and beyond Snyder's Bend Lake. The restricted area and type of habitats gives peculiar results, e.g. no Starlings or House Sparrows.

Tristate, center Mile 556 on the Missouri River, to include Nebraska City and the Missouri River bottoms and farmlands in Nebraska, Waubonsie State Park and Hamburg in Iowa, and extreme northwest Missouri down to the Nishnabotna River; elevation 900 to 1270 ft.; habitat coverage: farmland 50%, park and residential 25%, woodland 18%, streamside 5%, riverbank 2%; 20 Dec., Temp. 25° to 37° F.; wind NW 0-10 mph; no snow cover, clear all day. 5 observers in 2 parties, 17 total party-hours, 206 party-miles, 3 by foot, 203 by car; .75 party-hours and 1 party-mile owling. Tanya Bray, Ione Getscher, Ross Silcock (compiler), Douglas Rose, Barbara Wilson.

Dawes	Th	McPh.	Lincoln	Howard	Hall	Adams	Knox	Pierce	Polk	Lancaster	Dakota	Saunders	Wa	Doug. Sarpy
-	-	-	-	-		-	-	Sp 28	-	No 8 No 29	-	-	i	Ot 20
-	d	-	Au 3 Ot 3	Au 2		-	Sp 13 No 13	Jl 12 No 24	Au 9 Ot 18	Au 23 - W	S - Sp 25	Sp 12 Ot 31	h l	Au 25 No 11
-	-	-	-	-		-	-	Ot 18	-	Ot 11 No 22	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-		-	-	Sp 9 Ot 19	-	No 22	-	-	-	No 2
-	-	-	-	-		-	-	No 2 No 4	-	No 22 No 29	-	-	-	-
-	b d	Jl 1 Ot 30	-	Sp 26		-	-	S - Ot 25	Ot 11	Sp 29 No 8	-	-	i	Sp 12 Ot 10
-	d	-	Jl 30 No 30	f		-	Sp 13 Ot 18	S No 18	-	Sp 17 No 26	No 22	-	i j	Sp 9 No 20
-	-	-	-	Sf- Au 15		-	Sp 13	-	Ot 4	Sp 5	-	-	-	Ot 20
-	d	Jl 1 Ot 1	Sp 4 Dm 17	Sa- Auf23	Sp 8 Ot 30		Sp 6 No 13	S - No 18	S - No 1	Jl 4 No 11	S - SpE20	S - Dm 12	g	S - No 16
-	-	-	-	-		-	-	Sp 21	-	-	Jl 18	-	-	-
-	-	-	*	-		-	-	-	Sp 6	Au 6	-	-	-	Ot 30

for which few or no records were made during the period.

S - to indicate a species which was present before 1 July and which was reported in the Spring Occurrence Report.

S - W to indicate a species which was reported before 1 July and was still present after 31 December. It is similar to P, but the pattern is not always true.

- W to indicate a species which remained after 31 December (but the lack of such an indication does not necessarily mean the species did not remain).

x when the exact date in a month is not provided.

* to indicate a comment in the text.

° to indicate that there were no records between the dates given, and that information is given with the report form.

The more specialized symbols are explained in the text for the specific column.

The number of species reported, contributors (to the extent known), and special comments are:

Adams, Hastings, 88 species. Miss Bernice Welch, reporter, Glen Kramer, Lavina Kramer, Elsie Helzer, Esther Kennedy, Judy Kestner, Dorothy Marsh. Neither Mr. Kramer nor Mrs. Kestner remember any Ruby-throats, although both saw the other hummingbirds. Mr. Kramer procided this information on the hummingbirds: "On 21 August, at 1123 N. Denver, Hastings, Lavina Kramer saw a hummingbird, and with the help of Kenneth Kramer, identified it as a Broad-tailed Hummingbird. It was feeding at a hummingbird feeder located six feet from the kitchen window. Other family members also saw the bird. When I got home and was told of the occurrence, I commented that it probably was a Ruby-throated, as the other would be somewhat rarer here. Later in the afternoon the bird returned. We carefully watched the bird and checked Robbins, Peterson, and the Audubon *Master Guide*. The bird was a perfect match for the female shown in the *Master Guide*. Especially notable were two features: the buffy color on the flanks almost to the center of the belly, and the other was the gorget, the dark spotted appearance being a perfect match. The bird also sat on the clothesline, near the kitchen window. (You will recall that that weekend was cool and rainy). The next day the bird returned and a male accompanied it. The male was more distinctive than the female. It had a gorget which would be characterized as rose red. The irredescent green of the back and sides extended almost to the center. At one observation I could see the coppery color on the retrices, but I could not tell whether it was on the second or third feather from the outside feathers. The gorget appeared black from the sides. The male grew more aggressive towards the female as the days

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff
Little Blue Heron	-	-
Cattle Egret	-	-
Green-backed Heron	-	-
Black-crowned Night-Heron	-	Sp 16
Y-c. Night-Heron	-	-
White-faced Ibis	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	-	-
Greater White-fronted Goose	-	Ot 15
Snow Goose	Dm 19	Dm 14
Ross' Goose	-	-
Canada Goose	(p)	P
Wood Duck	-	S - No 11
Green-winged Teal	-	Sp 2 Dm 13
Am. Black Duck	-	-
Mallard	(p)r	P
Northern Pintail	Dm 19	Sp 30 Dm 10
Blue-winged Teal	-	Au 18 No 11
Cinnamon Teal	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	Au 18 No 23
Gadwall	-	Sp 16 Dm 4
American Wigeon	Dm 19	Au 15 Dm 21
Canvasback	-	Ot 15 No 11
Redhead	-	Au 4 No 28
Ring-necked Duck	-	Sp 30 No 28
Greater Scaup	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	Sp 14 No 11
Black Scoter	-	-

Dawes	Th	McPh.	Lincoln	Howard Hall	Adams	Knox	Pierce	Polk	Lancaster	Dakota	Saunders	Wa	Doug. Sarpy
-	-	-	-	f	-	-	-	-	Au 6	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 17 Sp 18	Ot 3	-	-	-	-	Ot 30
-	-	-	Au 8	Se- Au 31	-	Sp 6 Sp 13	-	Au 9	Jl 2 Sp 5	S - Au 29	S - Sp 12	-	S - Sp 8
-	-	-	-	f	-	-	-	Au 9 Sp 6	Au 22 Ot 11	-	-	-	Au 6
-	-	-	-	e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Au 8 Au 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au°23 No 12	-	-	-	-	Ot 10 Ot 11
-	-	Ot 7 No 7	-	-	-	-	No 17	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 23 No 27	Sp 27 No 14	Ot 16 - W	-	-	-	No 16
-	-	-	-	-	No 17	-	No 16 No 27	No 8 No 14	No 11 - W	NR	No 14 Dm 12	g m	S*- Dm 29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	k	-
-	d	-	Dm 4 Dm 19	-	Ot 14 No 17	Ot 17	Sp 23 No 28	No* 8	P	Sp 20 No 20	-	g i	Au 16 Dm 29
-	d	-	Au 3 Sp 30	Au 9 c	-	Sp 6 Ot 24	S - Dm 31	S - Ot 4	S - Ot 16	S - Au 30	S - Ot 31	g	S - No 4
-	-	-	Sp 9	Au 2	-	Ot 11 No 14	No 1 Dm 12	Au° 9 No 8	Au 23 - W	No 19 Dm 26	Ot 20	g h	Ot 10 Dm 12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dm 15	-	-	-	-	j	Au 11
-	d	-	Sp 7 Dm 19	Auc 2 f	Sp 8 No 19	Sp 6 No 13	S - Dm 31	S - - W	P	S - Dm 26	Ot 10 Dm 12	g l	S - Dm 29
-	d	-	-	Au 2	Sp 8	Ot 17 Ot 18	Ot 12 Dm 15	Au 9 No 14	Au 23 - W	Dm 26	-	h j	No 16 Dm 29
-	-	-	Au 5	Au 2 c	Jl 9	Sp 6 No 14	S - Ot 22	- No 8	Au 23 Sp 17	S - Au 30	Au 22	- 	S - Dm 19
-	-	-	-	Au 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Sp 11	Au 2	Sp 8	Sp 13 No 14	Ot 6 No 7	Au 9 No 8	No 8 Dm 24	NR	-	h j	Au 11 Dm 12
-	-	-	-	Au 2 c	-	Ot 11 No 14	Ot 13 Dm 6	-	Au 23 Dm 20	NR	Dm 5	g j	Au 6 Dm 29
-	d	-	Au 30	-	-	Sp 13 No 13	Sp 12 Dm 1	S - Jl 5	Sp 5 - W	Au 30 Dm 26	-	h j	Dm 12 Dm 29
-	-	-	-	-	-	No 14	-	-	No 18	Dm 3 Dm 6		j l	Ot 29 Dm 29
-	-	-	-	-	Jl 9	No 13 No 14	No 5 Dm 15	-	Ot 11 Dm 20	Dm 26	-	j l	Ot 18 Dm 19
-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot 18 No 14	Sp 28 No 26	-	No 8 No 18	Dm 26	-	h l	Ot 18 Dm 29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No 1 No 7	-	-	Dm 3 Dm 6	-	f	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot 18 No 13	Sp 28 Dm 15	-	Ot 13 Dm 31	No 17 Dm 26	-	i l	No 17 Dm 29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	f l	-

went on, and it was during one of these confrontations at the feeder that the male lived up to the Broad-tailed description. The male almost always made the wing clicking sound when he flew. The male was really aggressive towards the House Sparrows, House Finches, and especially toward the Black-capped Chickadee. The male stayed until 30 August (on which day the slides were taken), but the female was last seen two days earlier. Judy Kestner, president of the Brooking Bird Club (a neighbor), saw the male at some distance, but heard the distinctive wing clicking. As a side note, Kenneth Kramer, who helped first correctly identify the birds, lives in Phoenix, Arizona, where his three hummingbird feeders are dominated by Black-chinned Hummingbirds.

"On 13 September 1987, at 12:25, a Rufous Hummingbird was seen at our feeder. It was a male, displaying the distinctive color over most of the body. The gorget was edged by a white collar, and was flame color, very orange-red. Judy Kestner was called immediately, and even from across the backyard she was able to identify the bird. The bird returned at 5:15. 6:15. 7:15, and the next morning at approximately 7:30 AM. Pictures were taken. The bird was seen by Lavina, Ivan, Gale, and Glen Kramer.

"This was prepared shortly after the sightings from our notes."

Cherry, see Thomas.

Clay, see Hamilton.

Dakota, South Sioux City, 129 species. Bill Huser, reporter, Jerry Probst; plus 37 species (marked E) observed by Larry Einemann in Ponca State Park, Dixon Co., on 22 and 23 August. Mr. Huser reported: "In the early morning of 5 May 1987 an adult Common Moorhen *(Gallinula chloropus)* was found feeding amongst the downed cattails of Crystasl Cove Marsh in South Sioux City. Although of the general shape and size of an American Coot, the bird was distinguished by the all black plumage, except for white diagonal flank lines and white lateral undertail covert patches; the yellow-tipped red, coot-like bill with the red culmen extending as a flat plate on to the forehead, and the relatively long, greenish legs that showed a red band at the juncture of the skin and plumage. The bird was seen two days later by me, and on subsequent days by Jerry Probst and Randy Williams. On 18 May 15 members of a local birding class, lead by me, found a pair of adult Moorhens (also a Yellow-crowned Night-Heron as a bonus). On 30 May several IOU and NOU members, participating in the IOU spring meeting in Sioux City, viewed the pair. Only one adult was found on 12 June, but on 18 July an adult was accompanied by 5 downy chicks.

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff
Surf Scoter	-	-
White-winged Scoter	-	-
Common Goldeneye	-	No 11 Dm 19
Bufflehead	-	Ot 15 Dm 14
Hooded Merganser	-	Ot 28
Common Merganser	-	Au 4 Dm 14
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	Sp 16 No 11
Turkey Vulture	(p)	Au 10 Sp 16
Osprey	-	-
Blk-should. Kite	-	-
Mississippi Kite	-	-
Bald Eagle	Dm 22	No*11 Dm 22
Northern Harrier	(p)	P
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	-
Cooper's Hawk	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-
Broad-winged H.	-	-
Swainson's Hawk	Sp 17	Au 18 Dm 14
Red-tailed Hawk	Spr 9	Au 18 Dm 19
Ferruginous Hawk	Sp 9	-
Rough-legged Hawk	Ot 10 Dm 21	Sp 2 Dm 19
Golden Eagle	(p)	Au 17 Dm 19
American Kestrel	(p)	P
Merlin	-	Ot 14 Dm 19
Peregrine Falcon	-	-

Dawes	Th	McPh.	Lincoln	Howard Hall	Adams	Knox	Pierce	Polk	Lancaster	Dakota	Saunders	Wa	Doug. Sarpy
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	f n	No 1 No 22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No 1 No 7	-	-	-	-	m	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No 18 No 24	-	No 18 Dm 31	Dm 26 - W	-	i j	No 16 Dm 29
-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot 17 Ot 18	Ot 6 Dm 16	-	No 7 Dm 5	No 17	Ot 20	h j	No 16 Dm 12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No 17	-	No 18 Dm 29	No 17	Dm 5	j m	No 16 No 18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No 16 Dm 15	-	No 22 - W	Dm 26 - W	Dm 5	-	No 16 Dm 29
-	-	-	-	-	-	No 14	No 6 No 22	-	No 7	-	-	-	No 16 Dm 12
-	d	-	-	-	-	No 13 No 14	Sp 28 No 8	-	No 7 No 25	NR	-	g l	Ot 10
S - Au 25	b d	- -	Sp 10 -	- -	Sp 8 -	Sp 6 -	- -	- -	Au 19 Sp 26	NR E	-	-	S - Ot 1
-	-	-	Ot 4	-	-	-	Sp 6 Ot 19	Ot* 4	-	Sp 11 Ot 3	Sp 5 Ot 20	-	Au 23 Ot 30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au* 3	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 5	-	-	-	-	-
Jl 6 Sp 16	-	-	No 10 Dm 19	Dm*21 Dm 26	No 17	Ot 17 No 13	Ot 19 No 24	No* 8 - W	Dm 5 Dm 20	Dm 26 - W	Dm 5 Dm 12	h	No* 7 Dm 29
-	d	-	Sp 7 Ot 11	Au 20 Dmg21	Ot 30	Ot 11	Au 25 Ot 18	Ot 18 Dm 30	Au 15 No 14	Au 22 Dm 20	Dm 12	-	Au 23 Ot 18
-	d	-	-	No 28 Dm 20	Au 27 Dm 19	Ot 11 Ot 24	Ot 17 No 7	Sp 6 - W	Sp 12 Dm 24	Sp 20	Sp 5 Ot 20	-	Au 16 No 17
-	d	-	-	-	-	No 13	-	Ot 11 - W	Ot°11 Dm 12	Au 27 Ot 15	Au 29 Dm 5	-	Sp 12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dm 5 Dm 12	-	Au 5 Sp 14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 15 Sp 12
-	d	S - No 13	Au 5 Sp 20	a g	Sp 8	Sp 5 Sp 13	Jl 15 Ot 4	Au 30 Sp 20	Au 22 Sp 9	-	-	-	Sp 5 Sp 11
P	d	-	(p)	P	(p)	Sp 6 Dm 31	P	P	P	P	P	g j	P
-	-	-	Dm 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Au 30 Dm 19	Dm 4 Dm 28	-	No 13 Dm 31	Ot 29 Dm 13	No 1 - W	-	Dm 7 - W	-	-	Dm 26 Dm 29
NR	d	-	No 10	Dm 21 Dm 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P	d	-	Auh10 Dm 19	P	(p)	Sp 6 No 14	P	P	(p)	P	Au 8 Dm 5	-	P
-	d	-	-	-	-	Ot 11	Sp 8 No 5	*	-	-	-	m	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl*12 Sp 12

The young were black down-plumaged, with disproportionately long legs and a short light-tipped red bill. Their overall length was about 5-6 inches from bill to tail. Seven juveniles were seen with an adult on 5 August. Although the adult appeared just as it had in May, the young were now soft gray below, with darker brown-gray dorsally and one small white spot on the flank, and undertail coverts similar to the adults. Their legs were greenish and their bills mottled red and yellow, with a frontal plate. They were adult-sized and still downy in appearance. An adult and 3 juveniles were seen on 26 August. Three days later 3 adults and 4 juveniles were stalking through the cattails. The juvenile-plumaged birds were grayer than the adult, with a white flank patch and an indistinctly marked two-tone bill. One or more of the adult-plumaged birds could be the older members of the orignal 7 chick brood."

Dawes, Crawford, 50 species, Jim Minyard, reporter. Richard C. Rosche. In the *Newsletter* Mr. Rosche reported the 12 Ibis were at the west end of Box Butte Reservoir and a male Cardinal was at Chadron feeders in mid-November. A male Cardinal was reported west of Chadron 4 June 1984 (*NBR* 53:44), which was supposed to be the first since three were seen in Chadron State Park in the 1950s.

Dixon, see Dakota.

Douglas (and Sarpy), Omaha and Bellevue, 202 species. Tanya Bray, R. G. Cortelyou, Ruth Green, Babs and Loren Padelford, David Starr, reporters, Benny Cohen, B. J. Rose, Chris Rasmussen, Alice Rushton, Jerry Toll, Al and Ione Werthman, Rick Wright. A blue phase Snow Goose was sitting on an empty nest in Fontenelle Forest in July. An immature Bald Eagle was seen in the Forest 11 July, with green markers on the wings. A raptor rehab center in Minneapolis marks their birds in that manner. A Peregrine Falcon seen in the Forest July was presumed to be a released bird, also. The only other record of a Peregrine was 12 September. The Saw-whet Owl flew into a mist net in Mrs. Green's yard. It was an After Hatching Year male (determined by measuring the wing chord). A Rare Bird Alert brought 51 people to see it. Rick Wright reported 2 White-throats Dm 26 through Ja 5 "at least 5 Ja, "at millet".

Hall, see Howard.

Hamilton (and Clay), 59 species, these were recorded on visits by Paul Bedell to rainwater basins Jl 24, a; Jl 26, b; Au 2, c; Au 12, d; Au 16, e; Au 17, f; Au 19, g. These symbols are shown in the Howard Hall column. The single Short-billed Dowitcher was identified by its call note and shorter bill.

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff
Prairie Falcon	Sp 10	P
Gray Partridge	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	(p)r	P
Greater Prairie-Chicken	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	(p)	Ot 22 Dm 31
Wild Turkey	(p)	P
Northern Bobwhite	(p)	P
Virginia Rail	-	-
Sora	JlR27	Jl 13
Common Moorhen	-	-
American Coot	Ot 3	S - No 28
Sandhill Crane	No 18	Ot 1 No 8
Whooping Crane	-	-
Black-bellied Plover	-	-
Plover sp.	-	-
Lesser Golden-Plover	-	-
Semipalmated Plover	-	Sp 22 Sp 30
Piping Plover	-	-
Killdeer	Spr10	P
Blk-necked Stilt	-	-
American Avocet	Au 8	Sp 2
Greater Yellowlegs	-	Sp 19
Yellowlegs sp.	Au 20	-
Lesser Yellowlegs	-	Au 18 Sp 30
Solitary Sandpiper	JlR27 AuT7	Au 2 Ot 28
Willet	Au 20	-

Dawes	T h	McPh.	Lin- coln	Howard Hall	Adams	Knox	Pierce	Polk	Lan- caster	Da- kota	Saun- ders	W a	Doug. Sarpy
-	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot 29 - W	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(p)	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	d	Jl 1 No 11	P h	P	(p)	Sp 9 No 14	P	P*	(p)	P	P	g	P
-	d	Jl 1 No 11	(p)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	d	Jl 1 No 11	-	-	-	Ot 17	-	Dm*21	-	-	-	-	-
P	-	-	-	P	-	Ot 18 No 14	-	(p)	-	NR	S - Ot 10	-	(p)
-	d	-	Auh 3	P	-	Sp 5 No 20	P	Au 30 Ot 11	(p)	NR	S - No 28	g	(p)
-	-	-	Au* 9	-	-	-	-	Sp 6	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Auc 2 f	Au 11	Sp 13	Sp 24	Sp 6	Sp 5	S - Au 14	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S*- Au 29	-	-	-
-	d	-	Sp 7 Dm 19	Auc 2 f	-	Sp 6 Ot 18	S - Dm 15	Jl 19 Ot 4	Au 23 Dm 5	S - Dm 26	-	g i	S - Dm 12
Ot 14 No 2	d	-	Ot 16	Ot 12 Ot*27	No 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Ot 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	g	-	-	Sp 18 No 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot 18 No 8	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 18 Ot 20	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Jl 30	-	-	Sp 6	Au 5 Au 13	Au 9	Au 6	Au 30	-	-	Au 11 Au 23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 23	Au 9	-	-	S - Au 8	-	-
-	d	S - Sp 20	Jl 30 Ot 15	S - Ot 9	Ot 30	Sp 6 Ot 18	S - No 20	S - No 8	S - - W	S - Au 30	S - Ot 10	g h	S - No 16
-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	c	-	-	Jl 20 Ot 1	Au 23	Ot 17	-	-	-	Au 11
-	d	-	Au 19	Au 20 d	-	Sp 6 LessSp 13	Jl 3	S - Ot 14	- Au 23	-	Ot 3	-	Sp 11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 5 Ot 12	Au 3	-	-	-	Ot 6
-	-	-	Au 8 Sp 11	Jla 5 Aud20	-	Sp 6 Sp 13	Jl 15 Ot 20	Jl 5 No 18	Au 19 Au 29	Jl 31 Au 30	-	-	Jl 10 Ot 18
- Ot 28	-	-	Au 19	Jl 25 Au 20	-	-	-	Jl 19 Sp 27	Au 6	Jl 23 Au 29	Jl 18 Au 1	-	Au 4 Sp 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 7 Sp 21	-	-	-	-	-	-

Hayes, 29 species, Iola Pennington. These birds (marked "h" in the Lincoln Co. column) were seen 9 July on a bird route north from Hamlet to the Stinking Water.

Howard (and Hall), St. Libory, 124 species. Bill Schleicher, reporter, Paul Bedell, Gary Lingle, Ray Kuzak, Clara McCann, Pat Scoggins, Helen Seim, Jack Zlomke. The letters in this column are records for Clay and Hamilton counties. See Hamilton. The waterbird observations for Au 2 and 9 were by Mr. Lemburg at a couple of pot holes "about six miles east of our place, and three or four miles south. Back in the Sand Hills." An adult Bald Eagle was at Mormon Island Crane Meadows 1 August. Gary Lingle reported that the first real push of Sandhill Cranes was 27 September, so the last date would be later than that.

Knox, Creighton, 118 species. Mark Brogie, reporter, Ellen Brogie. The Brogies were out of the state in July and early August, and so those dates are missing.

Lancaster, Lincoln, 179 species. Tanya Bray, Larry Einemann, Bill Garthright, Paul and Karla Kaufman, Thomas E. Labedz, Mabel B. Ott, Babs and Loren Padelford, reporters, Craig Faanes, Daryl and Margaret Giblin, Ray Korpi, B. J. Rose, Rick Wright. Mr. Faanes saw the Black-shouldered Kite flying north across I80 near NW 48th St. This is the third Nebraska record. Wachiska Audubon Society's Bluebird Project fledged 266 Eastern Bluebirds from 227 nest boxes, and 64 pairs of Tree Swallows fledged 233 young. The Kaufmans have had a Chickadee (Frosty) with a nearly pure white nape at their feeder in the fall. Frosty first showed up 21 September 1986 and stayed for several days, came back on 27 September 1987 and stayed through 5 October.

Lincoln, North Platte, 99 species. Verna M. Gunlicks, reporter, Thomas Labedz, Howard and Wilma Wyman. The "h" indicates records in Hayes Co., and is covered there. Gary Lingle reported a Snowy Egret on Jeffries Island in the Platte River in adjacent Dawson Co. on 27 July. The Wymans saw an adult Virginia Rail and about 8 black, downy chicks crossing N25 west of Sutherland Reservoir. This was about 6 PM.

McPherson, Tyron, 48 species. Mrs. Oona Bassett, reporter. Mrs. Bassett does most of her birding from her window overlooking the bird bath. Because she does not drive off the roads she misses the water birds, but she reported "We did have Swans on near by lakes this summer."

Pierce, 159 species. Mark Brogie, reporter, Ed M. Brogie, Ellen Brogie, David and Lois Stage, Larry Roper, Roger and Isolde Cutshall. The Snowy Owl was first observed 12 November, by Dan Sutherland, Manager of Willow Creek Recreation Area. It was seen alive on the evening of 18 November and found dead the morning of 19 November

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff
Spotted Sandpiper	J1R27 J1R28	Jl 13 Au 18
Upland Sandpiper	-	Jl 23
Long-billed Curlew	Au 15	Jl 1
Marbled Godwit	-	-
Sanderling	-	Sp 16 Ot 28
Semipalmated Sandpiper	J1R27	-
Western Sandpiper	-	-
Least Sandpiper	J1R27 J1R28	-
White-rumped Sandpiper	-	-
Baird's Sandpiper	-	Au 18 Ot 29
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-
Dunlin	-	-
Stilt Sandpiper	-	-
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	-	-
Short-billed Dowitcher	-	-
Dowitcher sp.	-	-
Long-billed Dowitcher	-	Jl 23 Ot 29
Common Snipe	(p)	(p)
American Woodcock	-	-
Wilson's Phalarope	-	Au 18
Red-necked Phal.	-	-
Red Phalarope	-	-
Franklin's Gull	-	Sp 15 Sp 19
Bonaparte's Gull	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	-	S - No 28
Herring/Rb Gull	No 20	-
Herring Gull	-	Au 18

Dawes	Th	McPh.	Lincoln	Howard Hall	Adams	Knox	Pierce	Polk	Lancaster	Dakota	Saunders	Wa	Doug. Sarpy
-	-	-	-	Jl 25 a	-	-	S - Sp 28	Jl 19 Au 9	Au 6 Au 23	Au 26 Au 30	S - Sp 5	-	Jl 10 Au 11
-	-	-	Jl 30	Sa- Auc28	Au 5	-	S - Au 30	S - Jl 19	Jl 4 Au 31	-	-	-	Jl 1
-	-	S - Jl 6	-	-	-	-	Jl 14	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 6	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 10 Au 13	-	-	-	-	-	Au 11 Sp 11
-	-	-	-	Jla25 Auc20	-	Sp 6	Au 13 Sp 22	S - Au 23	Au 19 Au 23	Au 30	-	-	Jl 30 Sp 11
-	-	-	-	a	-	-	Jl 4 Au 17	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Jl 25 c	-	Sp 6 Sp 13	Jl 2 Ot 13	S - Ot 4	Au 6 Sp 5	Jl 23 Jl 31	-	-	Au 8 Sp 11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 19 Au 9	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 30
-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 13	Jl 20 No 8	Jl 26	-	Jl 31	-	-	Au 8 Sp 11
-	-	-	-	Jla25 Aud20	-	Sp 6	Jl 21 Ot 13	Jl 26 No 8	Au 6 Au 23	Jl 23 Au 30	-	-	Jl 30 Ot 18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 22 Ot 18	-	No 13	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Jla25 Aud20	-	Sp 6	Jl 20 Sp 7	Jl 26	Au 6 Au 19	Au 2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 5 Sp 24	-	-	-	-	-	Au 31
-	-	-	-	d*	-	-	-	Au 9	-	-	-	-	Au 15 Sp 11
-	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 26 Ot 18		-	-	-	Ot 10
-	-	-	-	a d	-	-	Jl 15 Ot 17	Jl 12	Au 6 Au 23	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	f	-	Sp 13 Ot 18	Sp 22 No 8	Sp 27 Ot 18	Au 23 Dm 24	Au 29	-	g h	Sp 27 Ot 18
-	-	-	-	S - Au 10	-	-	-	-	No 3	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	d g	Jl 9	-	-	Jl 19 Sp*20		-	-	-	Au 23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 24	-	-	-	-	-	Au 23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp*26	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	f	-	Sp 13	Jl 1 Ot 19	Jl 5	Ot 11 No 11	-	Ot 24	-	Au 31 Ot 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	No 14	-	-	Ot 10 Dm 24	-	-	-	-
-	d	-	Dm 19	c	-	Sp 6 Ot 18	Jl 21 Dm 20	-	Au 19 - W	Au 2 SpE20	Sp 5	-	Au 15 Dm 29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dm 12 Dm 17	-	Ot 17 Dm 31	-	-	-	Dm 29

by Larry Roper, Assistant Manager of the Area. Mr. Brogie took this picture on 15 November.

The Red Phalarope is the subject of a separate note, on page 22.

Polk, Polk, 146 species. Norris Alfred, reporter, Lennis Lind, Lee Morris. Canada Geese were seen again on 1 January. The Osprey date is actually "before Ot 4" and the Bald Eagle "before No 8". A bird not well seen No 1 probably was a Merlin. Mr. Alfred wrote of a flock of Pheasants seen 12 November: "I counted at least ten cock pheasants. The hens were numerous. Most pheasants in one bunch I've seen this year or in the past two or three years." Mr. Morris copmmented that the Sharp-tails (a pair) were the first he had ever seen in the area. A possible Wilson's Phalarope was seen 11 October. Mr. Alfred commented on the Bluebirds he saw 15 November: "Largest flock of bluebirds I've seen in many years. At a minimum I would guess twenty and there could have been double that number." Probable Connecticut Warblers were seen 27 September.

Sarpy, see Douglas.

Saunders, Morse Bluff, 103 species. Rev. Thomas A. Hoffman, reporter. He commented: "My last visit to Saunders Co. was on 12 December; I don't know how many of the birds were still present after the new year. As in the last several winters, sparrows and finches, while in good numbers in October and early November, seem to disappear by the beginning of December, even though there seemed to be adequate food supplies. The Red-shouldered Hawk was a first for me at Morse Bluff."

Scotts Bluff, Gering, 147 species. Mrs. Alice Kenitz, reporter, Lydia Bolz, Joyce Brashear, Felix and Lucy Koenig, Bob Kruger, Rick Wright. Mrs. Kenitz commented: "A man who lives along the river believes they are seeing more Bald Eagles than usual. Eastern Bluebirds once again nested in the Wildcat Hills. The 5 December date for the Eastern Bluebird was at Riverside Park in Scottsbluff. Joyce Brashear had the Brown Thrasher in her yard in November and December. Bob Kruger saw the flock of Rosy Finches (Gray-

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff
Sabine's Gull	-	-
Caspian Tern	-	-
Common Tern	-	-
Forster's Tern	-	-
Least Tern	-	-
Black Tern	Sp 3	-
Rock Dove	J1R26 J1R31	P
Mourning Dove	Otr20	S - Dm 12
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	-
Cuckoo sp.	-	Jl 1
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Aur20	Jl 19
Common Barn-Owl	Sp 9	Jl 1 Sp 2
E. Screech-Owl	No 17	P
Great Horned Owl	(p)	P
Snowy Owl	-	-
Burrowing Owl	Sp 29	S - Sp 19
Barred Owl	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-
N. Saw-whet Owl	-	-
Common Nighthawk	Sps 1	S - Sp 3
Common Poorwill	-	S - Sp 9
Whip-poor-will	-	-
Chimney Swift	Spr10	S - Sp 2
White-throated Sw.	-	NR
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	-	-
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	Au 14	-
Rufous Hummingbird	-	Au 2

Dawes	Th	McPh.	Lincoln	Howard Hall	Adams	Knox	Pierce	Polk	Lancaster	Dakota	Saunders	Wa	Doug. Sarpy
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot 10 Ot 13	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 23 Au 31
-	-	-	-	d*	-	-	-	-	Sp 17	Au 2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	f*	-	-	Jl 14 Sp 27	-	Au 17	Au 22	-	-	Au 11 Au 17
-	-	-	-	a	-		-	Au 9		Au 2	S Au 29		S - Au 23
-	-	-	-	Jla26 f	-	-	S - Au 24	Au 30	Au 23 Sp 5	Au 2 Au 30	-	-	Jl 10 Au 23
-	b d	-	-	P	(p)	Ot 11 No 14	P	(p)	P	P	-	-	P
S - Sp 18	b d	S - Sp 30	Auh 2 Ot 3	S - No 5	Ot 19	Au 27 Ot 17	S - Dm 28	S - No 13	S - - W	SE- Dm 31	S - Dm 12	-	S - Dm 1
-	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 5	-	AuE22 Au 27	Au 1	-	Au 8 Au 19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 26	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Auh 3	S - Sp 6	Jl 9	-	Au 24 Sp 7	S - Au 30	S - Au 29	S - AuE22	S - Au 12	-	S - Sp 11
-	d	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	d	-	-	P	(p)	Sp 5 Ot 27	-	-	(p)	(p)	P	-	(p)
P	d	No	x (p)	P	(p)	Sp 13 Ot 18	P	(p)	P	NR E	P	-	P
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No*12 No 18	-	Dm 30	-	-	-	-
-	b d	-	Sp 11	S - Sp 17	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(p)		-	-	(p)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dm 31	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Ot 29			-		-	-	-	-	Ot 18 No 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot*31
S - Au 21	-	-	Sp 4 Sp 21	S - Au 30	Sp 25	-	Jl 6 Sp 19	Sp 6	S - Ot 4	S - Au 22	Sp 4 Sp 5	-	S - Sp 26
S - Au 15	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR E		-	-
-	-	-	h	S - Sp 17	Sp 10	Au 22 Sp 18	S - Sp 28	S - Au 29	S - Ot 8	SE- Sp 19	S - Au 8	-	S - Ot 10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Au 17 Au 23	*		-	-	Jl 18 Au 23	-	-	-	S - Sp 8
-	-	-	-	-	Au*21 Au 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	Sp*13 Sp 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

crowned) on Scotts Bluff National Monument. About 40 in the flock. Mr. Wright reported a Common Grackle on 20 Dm "flighted and to all appearances healthy".

Sheridan, see Thomas.

Sioux, Mitchell RFD, 130 species. Helen and David Hughson, reporters, Paul Bedell, Larry Einemann, Rick Wright. 116 species were reported by the Hughsons from the south end of Sioux Co.; the others reported 70 (56 of them also recorded by the Hughsons, 14 only from the northern part of the county) from Ft. Robinson and Toadstool State Park 26-31 July (Mr. Einemann) and there and at Gilbert Baker Special Use Area 6-8 August (Mr. Bedell). Species recorded only by Mr. Einemann are marked "R", only by Mr. Bedell "T", those Mr. Einemann recorded which were also recorded by the Hughsons are marked "r", by Mr. Bedell are marked "t", and by both "s", with the Hughsons' date. Mr. Bedell saw the Lewis' Woodpeckers on isolated dead trees on the north edge of Gilbert Baker Area. He saw all three species of nuthatches in nearly the same spot in Smiley Canyon, where he also saw two Townsend's Solitaires, one in juvenile plumage. Mrs. Hughson commented: "The Varied Thrush was feeding on the ground near our creek, in a patch of goldenrod. It flew to a tree branch overhead as I approached, and flitted around in trees as I watched for about 20 minutes. I saw it again Tuesday, 22 September, on the ground in our back yard. It was pretty much alone - a few robins around, but the thrush stayed by itself."

Thomas, 106 species. This is a report of birds regarded by Ruth Green as notable, seen at Halsey Forest (Thomas Co.) and Sheridan Co. (Stilt) 12 July (marked "a"); birds (marked "b") reported by Larry Einemann from around Valentine, Cherry Co. 25 July; a report by Wilma Wyman (marked "c") from Cherry Co. for September; and the count from the Fall Field Day (marked "d"), 3-4 October at Halsey.

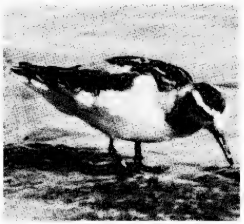
Washington, DeSoto NWR, 54 species. This is a compilation of observations by Steve Dinsmore Ot 31 (f); Babs and Loren Padelford No 1 (g), No 2 (h), No 6 (i), No 8 (j); B. J. Rose No 10 (k); Padelfords No 11 (l); Jerry Toll No 14 (m); and Steve Dinsmore and Andrew S. Fix (from *Iowa Bird Life* 58: 18) No 25 (n).

NOTES

RED PHALAROPE. On 29 September 1985 Mark A. and Ed M. Brogie reported the occurrence of a Red Phalarope *(Phalaropus fulicaria)* at Willow Creek Recreation Area, Pierce Co., Neb. This bird was the first recorded sighting for the county and the second documented record for Nebraska (*NBR* 52:72-73). On 26 September 1987 the authors observed and photographed a Red Phalarope

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff
Belted Kingfisher	(p)r	P
Lewis' Woodp.	AuT7	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	Aus29	Jl 8 Sp 5
Red-bellied Woodpecker	-	-
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	Ot 11
Downy Woodpecker	(p)s	P
Hairy Woodpecker	(p)s	P
Northern Flicker	(p)s	P
Olive-sided Flycatcher	-	-
Western Wood-Pewee	Sps 7	Au 13 Au 27
Eastern Wood-Pewee	-	-
Willow Flycatcher	JlR31	-
Least Flycatcher	-	-
Empidonax sp.	-	-
Eastern Phoebe	-	-
Say's Phoebe	Sps 7	S - Sp 2
Great Crested Flycatcher	-	-
Cassin's Kingbird	Spt 7	-
Western Kingbird	Sps 5	S - Au 31
Eastern Kingbird	Spr 7	S - Au 31
Horned Lark	(p)r	P
Purple Martin	-	-
Tree Swallow	-	-
Violet-green Swallow	AuT6	Jl 22 Au 4
N. Rough-winged Swallow	Sps 7	Au 28 Sp 14
Bank Swallow	Au 20	-

Dawes	T h	McPh.	Lin- coln	Howard Hall	Adams	Knox	Pierce	Polk	Lan- caster	Da- kota	Saun- ders	W a	Doug. Sarpy
-	d	-	Au 3 Dm 21	S - No 28	Sp 9	Ot 11 Ot 18	S - No 23	S - Au 9	S - - W	SE- - W	S - Dm 12	h j	S - Dm 26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S - Ot 4	b d	-	Jlh29 Sp 11	Jl 1 Au 17	S - Sp 10	Sp 5 Sp 20	S - Ot 13	S - Sp 27	S - Sp 25	S - No 8	S - Sp 18	-	S - Sp 26
-	-	-	Dm 4	P	Sp 22 Dm 13	Ot 11 No 14	No 30	Au 30 - W	P	P E	P	g	P
-	d	Jl 23	-	-	No 17	-	Ot 27	No 19	Ot 16 Ot 29	-	Ot 3	-	Ot 12 Ot 27
P	b d	Sp 26 Ot 7	(p)	P	(p)	Ot 31 Dm 31	P	P	P	P E	P	-	P
-	d	-	Dmh20		P	(p) Dm 31	Sp 5 Dm 22	Sp 12	(p)	P	P E		P- P
S - Au 6	b d	S - Ot 9	(p)h	P	(p)	Sp 5 No 13	P	P	P	P E	P	g i	P
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 30 Sp 6	Au 23 Sp 25	Au 22	-	-	Au 18 Sp 7
S - Au 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 6	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 6	-	Au 9	S - Au 29	SE- Au 31	S - Sp 5	-	S - Sp 14
-	-	-	-	a c	-	-	-	-	Au 15 Au 24	Au 22	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 26 Sp 18	-	-		Au 28 Sp 12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 8 Au 22	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		S - Sp 6	Sp 28	Ot 12	Sp 26 Ot 3	-	Jl 12 Ot 3
S - Sp 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Sp 6	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	S - Jl 1	-	Sg- Au 10	-	-	-	-	S - Sp 12	S - Sp 10	S - Au 29	-	S - Sp 10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
S - Au 20	b d	S - Sp 30	Jlh29 Sp 4	Sa- Au 22	Sp 5	-	S - Sp 9	S - Au 30	S - Au 22	S - AuE22	-	-	S - Au 12
S - Au 16	b -	Sp 30	Jlh29 Sp 4	Sa- Sp 5	Sp 5	Au 27 Sp 9	S - Sp 3	S - Au 23	S - Sp 5	SE- Au 30	S - Sp 5	-	S - Sp 11
P	b d	Jl 1 Sp 30	Auh29	P	Dm 10	Dm 16 Dm 31	(p)	_	P	P	-	-	(p)
-	-	-	Au 5	S - Au 21	Au 15	Au 22	S - Au 23	S - Jl 19	S - Au 30	S - Au 2	-	-	S - Sp 12
-	-	-	-	-		Sp 6	S - Au 13	Au 9 Au 23	Jl* 4 Au 3	S - Jl 15	-	-	S - Ot 10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	h	S - Au 28	-	-	Jl 1 Au 4	S - Jl 19	S - Au 22	S - Au 22	-	-	S - Ot 10
-	-	-	-	Sc- Au 28	Au 26	-	Au 13	Au 9	S - Au 23	S - Au 2	-	-	S - Jl 10



along the beach near the group camping area on the south side of Willow Creek Recreation Area. The bird was quite unwary, and at one instance we were able to approach it within two yards distance as the bird swam and foraged near the water's edge. The bird was intermediate between immature and fall plumage, as the neck, breast, and crown were brownish buff, while the upper wing feathers were quite gray. A brownish-black eye stripe, starting just in front of the eye, ran horizontally through the orbit to the rear of the cheek. The forehead, throat, lower face, and underparts were whitish in color, while the bird's upper back and primaries were a mottled brown. In flight the white wing stripes were clearly evident. The bill was dark and noticeably heavier in appearance than that of a Red-necked Phalarope - a species seen in the same location two days prior. When first found, the Phalarope was actively foraging among the plants on the water's edge and continued to do so throughout our presence. At times it would get up and fly to another feeding area, although the distances covered by these flights were never more than 20 yards. We watched the bird for approximately 45 minutes and when we left around 6:00 PM it was still busily feeding.

--- *Mark A. and Ellen L. Brogie*
Box 316, Creighton, Neb. 68729

WHOOPING CRANE REPORT. The Fish and Wildlife Service office in Grand Island has released its report of Whooping Crane sightings of the Aransas flock, which reports eight sightings in Nebraska:

Two adults 4 October in Lincoln Co., 2 mi. E. and 13 mi. N. of Sutherland, T16N, R33W, Sec. 15, SE ¼, SE ¼.

Two adults 21-22 October, Buffalo Co.,, 1.25 mi. E of Gibbon Bridge, on Platte River.

Two adults and a juvenile 31 October-3 November in Loup Co, North Loup River, 23 mi. NW of Taylor, T22N, R20W, Sec. 25, NE ¼, NE ¼.

Four adults and one juvenile 31 October-3 November in Cherry Co., 5 mi. W and 1.5 mi. N. of Valentine NWR headquarters, T30N, R30W, Sec. 14, SE ¼, Sec. 11 NE ¼.

Five adults 3 November in Custer Co., flying 5 mi. E. of Callaway.

One adult 7 November in Lincoln Co., 3 mi. S. and 4 mi. W. of Maxwell, T12N, R29W, Sec. 10, SW ¼ and SE ¼.

One juvenile 8 November in Scotts Bluff Co., flying 4 mi. E. of Scottsbluff.

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff
Cliff Swallow	Aur29	S - Sp 19
Barn Swallow	Otr 3	S - Sp 19
Blue Jay	(p)s	P
Pinyon Jay	(p)t	Ot 25 Dm 5
Clark's Nutcrack.	(p)	-
Black-billed Magpie	(p)r	P
American Crow	(p)r	P
Black-capped Chickadee	(p)s	P
Tufted Titmouse	-	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	(p)s *	Au 9 Dm 19
White-breasted Nuthatch	(p)s *	-
Pygmy Nuthatch	AuT6 *	Dm 19 Dm 21
Brown Creeper	-	-
Rock Wren	Sps20	Au 22
Carolina Wren	-	-
House Wren	Spr 9	S - Ot 12
Winter Wren	Ot 11	-
Sedge Wren	-	-
Marsh Wren	Au 15	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	Ot 3	Ot 5 Dm 19
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Au 20 Ot 11	-
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	Jl*15 Dm 5
Mountain Bluebird	Otr30	Jl 1 No 8
Townsend's Solitaire	Spt 9	Sp 19 Dm 30
Veery	-	-
Gray-cheeked Thr.	-	-

Dawes	T h	McPh.	Lin- coln	Howard Hall	Howard Adams	Knox	Pierce	Polk	Lan- caster	Da- kota	Saun- ders	W a	Doug. Sarpy
-	-	-	-	Sa- Au 22	-	Sp 5	S - Sp 23	S - Sp 6	Au 23 Sp 5	S - Au 1	S - Au 22	-	S - Au 12
S - Au 1	b d	-	Jlh29 Sp 20	Sc- Sp 17	Sp 10	Au 27 Ot 11	S - Ot 14	S - Ot 11	S - Ot 11	SE- Ot 8	S - Ot 3	f	S - Ot 31
-	b d	-	P h	P	(p)	Au 27 Dm 31	P	P	P	P E	S - No 21	-	P
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	d	-	Au 27 Dm 13	P	(p)	Sp 6 Dm 31	-	No 8 - W	-	-	Sp 5 No 14	-	-
P	d	-	Sph30 Dm 4	P	(p)	Sp 20 Dm 31	P	P	P	P E	P	h i	P
P	b d	-	(p)	P	(p)	Au 27 Dm 31	P	P	P*	P E	P	g i	P
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
P	d	-	Ot 9 Dm 20	Ot 11 Dm 28	No 17 Dm 31	-	-	Sp° 6 Dm 13	-	-	-	-	Ot 16 Ot 17
P	b d	-	Ot 15 Dm 20	Ot 9 Dm 26	(p)	Ot 7 Dm 31	P	Ot 1 - W	Jl 4 Dm 21	SE- - W	P	i	P
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Au 14 Au 20	d	-	Ot 24	No 6 Dm 28	Ot 16 Dm 31	Ot 24 No 8	-	-	Sp 27 Dm 31	Ot 15 Dm 31	-	g i	Sp 2 Dm 29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 29	-		-	S - Dm 26
S - Sp 3	-	-	Jl 23	S - Ot 11	Ot 18	Sp 6 Sp 13	S Sp 22	S Sp 27	S Sp 30	SE- Ot 7	S - Sp 19	-	S - Ot 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot 7	-	Ot 4	Ot 9 No 3	-	-	-	Sp 26 Dm 13
-	-	-	-	Jl 28 Au 20	-	Au 27 Ot 7	Au 10 Au 13	-	Jl 10 Au 23	Au 8	-	-	Au 8 Ot 17
-	-	-	-	c e	-	Sp 6 Sp 13	Au 10 Sp 24	Sp 6	Au 23 Sp 26	S - Au 26	-	-	Sp 27
-	d	-	-	-	Ot 16 Dm 15	Ot 24 Dm 31	Ot 18	-	Ot 9 - W	No 22 Dm 31	Ot 20 Dm 12	g i	Sp 27 Dm 30
-	d	-	-	-	Sp 10 Dm 15	Ot 7 Ot 18	Sp 21 Ot 19	Ot 1	Sp 15 No 3	Sp 19 Ot 7	Sp 12 No 21	g	Sp 12 No 16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	-	-	S - Au 2
Jl 20 Ot 8	a d	Au 30 Sp 5	-	S - Dm 28	-	Sp 5 Ot 24	S - Ot 26	S*- - W	S*- Dm 25	S - Dm 26	Sp 12 Dm 12	-	S - No 22
S - Sp 5	d	-	Sp 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jl 2 Au 27	d	Sp 19 Sp 23	-	Dm 12 Dm 26	Ot 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	Au 22	-	Ot 10 Ot 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot 13

Two adults and one juvenile 9 November-3 December in Phelps Co., Johnson Basin, 7 mi. N. and 3 mi. E. of Holdrege, T7N, R18W, Sec. 23 and 24.

The release noted that there was apparently no oversummer mortality, a circumstance which has not occurred since 1976. However, two adults disappeared after arriving at Aransas and are presumed dead. A chick is wintering alone, near Amarillo, Texas, and

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	T McPh.	Lincoln	Howard	Hall	Adams	Knox	Pierce	Polk	Lancaster	Dakota	Saunders	W Douglas	Sarpy
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot 16	No 14	-	-	Ot 29 No 12	Dm 26	Ot 31 Dm 5	-	No 10
House Finch	(p)r	P	-	-	-	(p)	-	Au 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dm 25 Dm 31
Red Crossbill	JlR31 AuT7	P	P	d	-	-	-	-	Au 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	Ot 3	P	P	d	-	Ot 18 Dm 15	Ot 3 Dm 29	No 17 Dm 31	No 14	-	No 15 - W	Sp 29 - W	No 22 - W	Ot 24	-	No 9 Dm 27
American Goldfinch	(p)r	P	S - Sp 1	b d	-	Jl25 Dm 29	P	(p)	Sp 5 No 14	P	P	P	SE- - W	S - Dm 12	-	P
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	(p)r	P	-	b d	S - No 8	P	P	(p)	Au 27 Dm 31	P	P	P	SE- - W	P	-	P

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff
Swainson's Thrush	Sp 7 Ot 3	Sp 8
Hermit Thrush	Ot 3	-
Wood Thrush	-	-
American Robin	Otr 3	P
Varied Thrush	Sp*20 Sp 22	-
Gray Catbird	Sp 9	Sp 5 Sp 19
Northern Mockingbird	-	-
Sage Thrasher	-	-
Brown Thrasher	Spr 9	Sp* 1 Dm 12
Water Pipit	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	Sp 11	Sp 12 Dm 18
Northern Shrike	Sp 20	No 1 Dm 30
Shrike sp.	-	-
Loggerhead Shtike	Sp 7	Au 15 Sp 19
European Starling	(p)r	P
Bell's Vireo	-	NR
Solitary Vireo	-	-
Yellow-throated Vireo	-	-
Warbling Vireo	-	S - Jl 14
Philadelphia Vireo	-	-
Red-eyed Vireo	Aur20	-
Tennessee Warbler	-	-
Orange-crowned Warbler	Sp 7	-
Nashville Warbler	-	-
Northern Parula	-	-
Yellow Warbler	Aus20	S - Sp 7

Dawes	T h	McPh.	Lin- coln	Howard Hall	Adams	Knox	Pierce	Polk	Lan- caster	Da- kota	Saun- ders	W a	Doug. Sarpy
-	-	Sp 21 Sp 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 27 Ot 12	-	-	-	Sp 3 Sp 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot 9	-	No 7 No 14	-	Ot°18 Dm 31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SpE30	-	-	S - Sp 1
S - No 20	d	S - No 11	(p)	S - Dm 12	No 2	Au 27 Dm 23	S - Dm 22	S - - W	S - Dm 20	SE- Dm 31	S - Dm 12	g h	S - Dm 28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	d	Au 29 Sp 18	Ot 10 Ot 24	S - Sp 3	Ot 14	-	S - Au 24	S - Sp 20	S - Ot 19	SE- Sp 22	S - No 7	-	S - Sp 27
-	-	-	-	S - Au 24	-	-	-	-	Jl 10 Jl 18	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Au 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S - Jl 29	d	S - Ot 5	Sp 15 No 26	S - Dm 24	Sp 10	Sp 9	S - No 15	S - Au 30	S - Dm 20	SE- Sp 29	S - Sp 26	-	S - Sp 22
-	d	-	Au 6	-	-	-	Sp 22 Ot 19	-	Ot 11	-	-	-	-
-	d	-	Ot 15 Ot 23	Au 19 Ot 17	-	Sp 12 Ot 24	Sp 29 Ot 27	Ot x - W	Sp 7 Ot 22	Au 31 Dm 31	Au 8 Dm 5	-	S - No 11
NR	-	-	Dm 19	Dm 4 Dm 19	-	Ot 18 Dm 31	-	Dm 20 - W	No 5 Dm 20	Dm 31	-	-	-
-	-	-	Sp 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	d	-	Au 13 Sp 1	No 14 Dm 21	Au 3 No 30	Ot 17	Ot 19	S - - W	S - No 29	-	-	-	S - Jl 6
NR	d	-	Jl 30 Dm 15	P	(p)	Sp 13 Dm 31	P	P	P	P E	P	-	P
-	-	-	Ot 13	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 4 Au 23	-	Au 29	-	Jl° 5 Sp 11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 11 No 1	Sp 8	Sp 26 Ot 3	-	Sp 7 Sp 26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Sp 8
-	-	-	-	Sg- Au 8	Jl 9	Sp 5	Jl 3 Jl 24	-	S - Sp 23	SpE 8 Sp 8	S - Sp 5	-	S - Sp 12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 22 Au 29	-	Au 30 Sp 8
-	-	-	-	S - Au 5	-	-	Au 24	-	Sp 26	AuE29	Sp 8	-	S - Sp 13
-	d	-	-	Ot 10	-	-	Sp 12 Ot 4	-	Sp 26	-	-	-	Au 12 Sp 7
-	d	Sp 30	-	-	Ot 14	-	Sp 12	Ot 4	Au 22 Ot 16	Au 14 Ot 7	Sp 19 Ot 20	-	Au 11 Ot 31
-	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 6 Ot 2	Au 22 No 3	Sp 8 Sp 28	Au 22 Ot 10	-	Au 18 Ot 13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 16 Au 29
-	-	-	Auh 2 Sp 15	Sb- Au 16	-	-	S - Sp 28	Au 30 Sp 6	Au 16 Sp 26	S - Au 22	S - Sp 5	-	-

a subadult is wintering north of Aransas with Sandhill Cranes. This subadult is the 1986 chick which spent last winter with Sandhill Cranes in Oklahoma. (It did spend the summer at Wood Buffalo National Park.) In *Grus Americana*, 27:1:4 Mr. L. S. Smith notes that these two had the same parents, who have "a mis-understanding as to when they are to separate from the young birds".

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	McPh.	Lincoln	Hall	Howard	Adams	Knox	Pierce	Polk	Lancaster	Dakota	Saunders	W. Sarpy	Douglas
Yellow-headed Blackbird	Sp 20	S -	-	d	S -	Au 5	Aue 2	-	Ot 18	S -	S -	Au 23	S -	-	-	Au 23
		Sp 19			Jl 1	Sp 7	Sp 21			Jl 15	Au 20	Sp 5	Au 30			Sp 12
Rusty Blackbird	-	Sp 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No 17	Ot 10	i	Ot 29
		Sp 29											Dm 26		j	Dm 30
Brewer's Blackbird	-	Au 28	-	-	-	Au 8	-	-	-	-	Sp 20	-	-	-	-	-
		Ot 10														
Great-tailed Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	-	S -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Au 24									
Common Grackle	Spr 3	S -	S -	d	Jl 1	Auh18	S -	No 2	Sp 6	S -	S -	S -	S -	S -	j	S -
		Ot 29	Au 1		No 8	Ot 18	Ot 28		No 14	No 26	Ot 18	No 14	Sp 19	No 7		Dm 2
Brown-headed Cowbird	Au 30	S	S -	d	-	Auh10	S -	Ot 14	No 13	S -	S -	S -	NR	S -	-	S -
		Jl 15	Au 5				Au 23			Sp 15	Ot 18	No 11		Jl 18		Dm 5
Orchard Oriole	Aus20	S -	-	-	S -	Jlh30	S -	S -	-	S -	-	S -	-	S -	-	S -
		Jl 5			Jl 1		Au 19	Jl 9			Au 10		Au 22		Au 22	Jl 5
Northern Oriole	Au 20	S -	-	-	-	Auh 3	S -	Sp 5	Sp 9	S -	S -	S -	SE-	S -	-	S -
		Au 18					Sp 6			Sp 1	Au 23	Sp 15	Au 29	Au 29		Sp 6
Rosy Finch	Ot 29	No* 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff
Chestnut-sided Warbler	-	-
Blk-th. Blue W.	-	-
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Ot 11	Sp 19 Ot 7
Blk-th. Green Warbler	-	-
Blackburnian Warbler	-	-
Yellow-throated W.	-	-
Pine Warbler	-	-
Palm Warbler	-	-
Bay-breasted Warbler	-	-
Blackpoll Warbler	-	-
Black-and-white Warbler	JlR31	-
American Redstart	Sps 7	-
Prothonotary Warbler	-	-
Ovenbird	Aus29	-
Northern Wsterthrush	-	-
Waterthrush sp.	-	-
Connecticut Warb.	-	-
Mourning Warbler	-	-
MacGillivray's W.	-	Au [illegible]
Comon Yellowthroat	Aur20	S - Sp [illegible]
Wilson's Warbler	Au 22 Ot 10	Au [illegible] Sp [illegible]
Canada Warbler	-	-
Yellow-breasted Chat	-	S - Jl 15
Summer Tanager	-	-
Scarlet Tanager	-	-
Western Tanager	AuT6	Sp [illegible]
Northern Cardinal	-	-
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-
Black-headed Grosbeak	Aus20	-

Dawes	Th	McPh.	Lincoln	Howard Hall	Adams	Knox	Pierce	Polk	Lancaster	Dakota	Saunders	Wa	Doug. Sarpy
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 23 Sp 8
-	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S - Ot 8	d	Ot 3	Ot 9	Ot 10 Ot 11	Sp 7 Ot 30	Ot 7 Ot 17	Sp 22 Ot 6	Ot 1 Ot 11	Sp 18 Ot 29	Sp 19 Ot 7	Sp 26 Ot 24	g	Ot 9 No 13
-	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 26	-	-	-	Au 29 Sp 26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 18 Sp 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot 14	-	-	-	-	Au 16 Sp 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 27	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 2 Sp 7
-	-	-	-	Au 19 g	-	-	-	-	Sp 11	NR	-	-	S - Au 31
-	-	- -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Au 5
-	-	Sp 2 Sp 17	-	Au 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Au 29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 30 Sp 1	E	-	-	Au 30 Sp 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 22	-	-	-	-
-	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	Sp 18	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot 4	Au 22	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-- -
-	d	-	Au 3	Sa- Auf23	S - Jl 9	Sp 5 Sp 13	S - Sp 24	Jl 6 Sp 20	S - Ot 14	S - Sp 25	S - Sp 12	-	S - Sp 13
-	d	Sp 7	-	g	-	-	-	Sp 6 Ot 4	Au 22 Sp 11	Au 22	Au 22 Au 29	-	Au 18 Sp 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 23	-	-	-	Au 22
-	d	-	h	S - Au 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl° 5 Ot 12
-	-	-	-	S - Au 15	-	-	-	-	-	E	-	-	S - Au 17
S - Au 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No*	x b d	Jl 10	(p) h	P	(p)	-	(p)	Au 23 - W	P	P E	P	-	P
-	-	-	-	S - Au 23	-	-	-	S - Sp 6	S - Sp 26	SE- Sp 10	S - Au 22	-	S - Sp 8
S - Sp 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NATIONAL WILDLIFE MIDWINTER EAGLE SURVEY Greg Wingfield, Regional Coordinator for the Survey commented: "Generally, winter weather conditions were much more severe than the mild, open conditions recorded during the 1987 survey. A total of 650 Bald Eagles were observed, including 150 on the Missouri River and 500 for the rest of the state. The total of 650 Eagles this year is still noticeably greater than the 1980-1986 average of 476 Bald Eagles." There were changes

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	T McPh.	Lin-coln	Howard Hall	Adams	Knox	Pierce	Polk	Lan-caster	Da-kota	Saun-ders	W a	Doug. Sarpy
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dm 31	Dm 24 Dm 31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chestnut-col. L.	Sp 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snow Bunting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dm 31	Dm 24 Dm 29	-	No 30 Dm 24	-	-	-
Bobolink	-	-	-	-	Au 8	Se-Au20	-	-	S - J1 22	S - J1 2	-	NR	-	-	-	S - J1 21
Red-winged Blackbird	(p)r	P	-	b d	S - No*	Auh 5 x Dm 18	S - No 5	Ot 30	Sp 6 No 14	S - No 19	S - - W	S - Dm 31	S - Dm 26	S - Sp 5	h j	S - Dm 29
Eastern Meadowlark	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Au 2	-	-	-	Nc 8	S - Ot 11	-	-	-	S - Sp 12
Meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	b d	-	-	-	Ot 17		P	P	-	-	-	-	P
Western Meadowlark	(p)r	P	S - No 2	d S - J1 1	Jlh29 Dm 30	S - Dm 24	Dm 31	Au 27 Ot 24	P	Dm 20	S - Dm 20	P	S - Sp 26	S - Dm 26

	Scotts Bluff	Sioux
Blue Grosbeak	Au 10	S - Sp 10
Lazuli Bunting	-	S - Jl 15
Indigo Bunting	JlR27 AuT7	-
Dickcissel	-	-
Green-tail. Towh.	-	Sp 19
Rufous-sided Towhee	Ots11	S - Ot 14
American Tree Sparrow	Sp 7	Ot 23 Dm 31
Chipping Sparrow	Sps 7	S - Sp 24
Clay-colored	Sp 7 Sp 9	-
Brewer's Sparrow	-	-
Field Sparrow	-	-
Vesper Sparow	Aut20 Sp 19	Au 31 Sp 19
Lark Sparrow	Ots 3	S - Sp 19
Lark Bunting	Sps19	S - Au 6
Savannah Sparrow	-	-
Grasshopper Sparrow	Au 29	S - Jl 25
Le Conte's Sparrow	-	-
Sharp-tailed Sp.	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-
Song Sparrow	-	Sp 10 Dm 15
Lincoln's Sparrow	Ot 11	-
Swamp Sparrow	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	-	Ot 4 Ot 15
White-crowned Sparrow	Sp 7	Sp 19 Dm 31
Harris' Sparrow	Dm 10	Ot 17 Dm 19
Dark-eyed Junco	Au 20	Ot 5 Dm 31
McCown's Longspur	Sp 9	-

Dawes	Th	McPh.	Lincoln	Howard Hall	Adams	Knox	Pierce	Polk	Lancaster	Dakota	Saunders	Wa	Doug. Sarpy
-	a	-	-	Jl 28 g	Jl 9		Au 13 Au 24	S - Sp 6	-	NR	-	-	S - Jl 21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Sd- Au 21	S - Jl 9	-	S - Jl 28	Jl 5 Jl 26	S - Sp 19	S - Sp 10	S - Au 1	-	S - Ot 4
-	b	-	Jl 27	Sc- Auf23	S - Jl 9	-	S - Ot 14	S - Au 30	S - Au 23	S - Au 8	S - Jl 18	-	S - Ot 12
-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-- -
S - Sp 5	d	Sp 9 Ot 23	Oth 9 Ot 26	S - Ot 17	Sp 30 Ot 6	Ot 11 Ot 17	Sp 22 Ot 19	Sp 20 Ot 4	S - Dm 24	S - Au 8	S - Ot 20	-	S - Ot 13
P	-	No 9	Dm 4 Dm 19	Ot 10 Dm 28	No 17	Ot 7 Dm 31	Ot 12 Dm 31	Ot 18 - W	Ot 23 Dm 20	No 1 - W	Ot 24 Dm 5	g i	Ot 18 Dm 30
S - Au 21	d	Sp 2 No 9	-	S - Au 24	No 3	-	Au 24 Ot 13	Sp 27 Ot 11	S - Ot 25	-	-	-	S - Sp 6
-	d	-	-	-	-	Sp 9 Ot 7	Sp 12 Sp 22	Sp 6 Ot 11	-	-	-	-	Ot 4 Ot 6
-	-	Ot 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	d	Sp 21	-	S - Au 25	Ot 4 Ot 16	Sp 9 Ot 7	Jl 1 Ot 18	Jl°19 Ot 4	S - No 3	S - Au 8	S - Ot 24	-	S - Ot 18
-	d	Sp 21	Au 15 Sp 20	-	-	Ot 7 Ot 18	Sp 8 Ot 18	Ot 11 Ot 18	Au 3 Sp 26	-	-	-	-
S - Sp 19	b d	S - Jl 1	Jlh25 Sp 30	S - Au 20	-	-	Jl 19 Sp 22	Jl 26 Au 9	Au 6	S - Au 8	-	-	-
S - No 16	b	Jl 1	Sp 5	Sg- Au 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	d	-	-	-	-	Sp 20 Ot 7	Sp 21 Ot 18	Sp 20 Ot 18	Au 3 Ot 12	-	-	-	Sp 27 Ot 10
-	b d	-	Auh 3	S - Au 22	-	-	Au 13	S - Au 23	S - Au 22	S - Au 8	S - Au 29	-	S - Au 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot 7 Ot 11	Sp 21 Ot 17	Sp 20 Ot 11	-	-	-	-	Ot 1 Ot 18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot 10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot 20 No 10	-	-	-	Ot 10
-	d	-	f	Jl 15 Au 5	No 17 No 30	Sp 5 Ot 18	Sp 24 Ot 19	Sp 6 No 1	P	S - Dm 26	S - Ot 31	g	S - Dm 13
-	d	-	-	-	-	Sp 20 Ot 18	Sp 12 Ot 19	Sp 20 Ot 11	Sp 17 No 3	Sp 20 Ot 7	Sp 26 Ot 10	-	Sp 27 Ot 18
-	d	-	-	-	-	Sp 5 Ot 11	Sp 24 Dm 12	Sp 6 Ot 4	Sp 26 No 5	Sp 25 Dm 26	Ot 3 Ot 10	-	Sp 27 No 12
-	d	Ot 13 Ot 26	Ot 5 No 16	-	Ot 30 No 2	Ot 7 Ot 11	Sp 28 No 24	Ot 18	Sp 29 Dm 27	Sp 23 Ot 15	Sp 26 No 7	-	Ot 3 Ot 30
Sp 2 Sp 10	d	Sp 21 Ot 16	Ot 9 Ot 19	Dm 19 Dm 22	Ot 4 Ot 8	Ot 7 Ot 11	Sp 21 Ot 23	Ot 4 No 1	Ot 23 Dm 31	-	Ot 10 Ot 24	-	Ot 18
-	d	Ot 17 Ot 28	Au 3	Ot 10 Dm 31	Ot 16 Dm 31	Ot 7 Ot 24	Sp 28 Dm 18	Ot 18 No 8	Ot 14 Dm 20	-	Ot 3 No 21	g j	Sp 27 No 30
P	d	Sp 21 No 8	Ot 10 Dm 15	Ot 9 Dm 31	Sp 30 Dm 31	Ot 11 Dm 31	Sp 27 Dm 31	Ot 11 - W	Sp 26 Dm 31	Ot 7 - W	Ot 3 Dm 12	-	Sp 19 Dm 31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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in locations of some counts between 1987 and 1988, so the following tabulation can not be compared with 1987 for some lines. (River sites are stretches of the river.) Mr. Wingfield also warns that there were changes in reporting procedures on the Missouri River count, and any one interested in that comparison should check with him (Game and Parks Commission) for details.

Site	Bald Ad	Bald Im	Golden Ad	Golden Im	Total	Site	Bald Ad	Bald Im	Golden Ad	Golden Im	Total
North Platte R.	6	33	35	3	-	71	N. Cherry	3	3	1	-	-	4
Platte River	9	130	72	-	-	202	Valentine NWR	1	-	-	2	-	2
South Platte R.	1	3	-	-	-	3	Thos.-N Linc.	3	1	-	1	2	4
Republican R.	3	34	33	-	-	67	Buffalo	1	3	-	-	-	3
Middle Loup R.	2	8	2	-	-	10	Sherman Res.	1	2	-	-	-	2
North Loup R.	1	4	1	-	-	5	Loup Co.	1	4	1	-	1	6
Loup River	1	9	3	-	-	12	Wheeler/Boone	2	6	1	3	-	10
Snake River	1	1	-	-	-	1	Lanc./Thayer	2	1	1	-	-	2
Niobrara River	5	33	5	-	2	40	S. Central	4	5	3	-	-	8
Missouri River	4	122	28	1	-	151	Chase	2	3	6	1	-	10
Dawes/Sioux	4	-	-	2	2	4	S. Lincoln	2	37	14	3	-	54
Sheridan	3	2	-	2	1	5							
Box B/Morrill	4	-	-	7	-	7							
Garden	2	-	-	5	1	6	Total	68	444	206	30	9	689

SPRING 1987. Eight Pectoral Sandpipers, coming into alternate plumage, were feeding in a roadside pool near Lowell, Kerney Co., on 4 April 1987.

A Northern Shrike was 4 miles S. of Mullen, Hooker Co. It had a thin black mask terminating at the base of the bill, eye proturding on the upper side of the mask, a pale bird over all, large bill distinctly hooked, faint barring visible on ventral side, strong flight with less wing motion than a Loggerhead Shrike. It was viewed under good conditions from 50-120 ft. along the road edge. I had the opportunity to compare this bird with a nearby Loggerhead. I think this is a rather late record.

--- *Graham Chisholm, 2605 Haste St. #3 6, Berkley, Cal. 94704*

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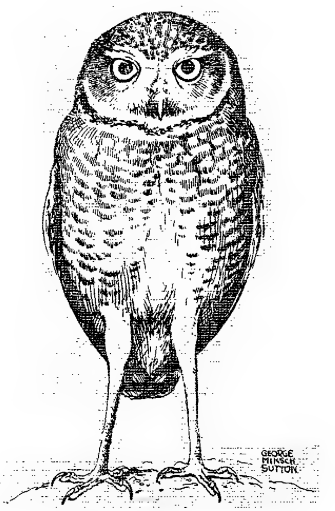

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Other officers are: President, Thomas E. Labedz, 1241 Starview Lane, Lincoln, Nebraska 68512; Vice-president, Douglas G. Thomas, 1035 Mississippi, Alliance, Nebraska 69301; and Secretary, Mrs. Ruth C. Green, 506 W. 31st Avenue, Bellevue, Nebraska 68005.

THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH (1988) ANNUAL MEETING

The eighty-seventh Annual Meeting was held 20-22 May, at Camp Kiwanis in Scottsbluff, at the invitation of the Wildcat Audubon Society. There were about 85 effective registrations, including two from the state of Washington, one from New Jersey, and one from New Hampshire. There was the usual get-together and slide show on Friday night, Saturday and Sunday mornings were for birding, Saturday afternoon was the formal meeting, and Saturday night the banquet. In the afternoon R. George Corner spoke on Fossil Birds of Nebraska, II. (The II is in recognition of Myron H. Swenk's article on fossil birds of Nebraska (*NBR* 1:50-53). Eileen Kirsch spoke on The Ecology of Least Terns and Piping Plovers on the Lower Platte River, and Gary Lingle on Least Tern and Piping Plover Nesting Ecology on the Central Platte River. The following officers were elected: Thomas E. Labedz, Lincoln, President; Douglas G. Thomas, Alliance, Vice-president; Mrs. Alice Kenitz, Gering, Treasurer; Mrs. Ruth Green, Bellevue, Secretary; Dr. Rosalind Morris, Lincoln, Librarian; and R. G. Cortelyou, Omaha, Editor. It was announced that the fall meeting would be at the 4-H camp at Halsey on 8-9 October, and the 1989 Annual Meeting at the same site 19-21 May. There will be a work day a day earlier in which those members who can will assist in creating a humingbird and butterfly garden which will contain a plaque in remembrance of Vera Coons, and the memorial funds accumulated in her name will be used to pay for part of the plantings. At the banquet Dr. Stephen Kerr, who is recently back from assisting in transplanting black rhinoceroses in Africa, spoke on Current Wildlife Conditions in Africa. Wayne Mollhoff spoke on the status of the Bird Atlas project. Ray Korpi was presented a certificate of appreciation for his one year of service as Vice-president; Dr. Neva Pruess was presented a certificate of appreciation for her 24 years of service, 7 as Secretary and 17 as Librarian; and R. G. Cortelyou was presented a framed Dr. Johnsgard print of dancing sandhill cranes in appreciation of his 24 years as Editor.

There were rather general rains before and after the meeting, but rain did not interfere with the field trips, except that some changes in route were due to road conditions. The guided trips were south to the Wildcat Hills, in Banner Co., east into Morrill Co., and north into Sioux Co. The total count was 148 species, plus a Mourning/MacGillivrary's Warbler, and an unidentified Empidonax flycatcher, which might have increaed the count if it had been positively identified. Scotts Bluff Co. accounted for 129 of the records, plus the Mourning/MacGillivray's Warbler and the Empidonx sp., and of these 45 were recorded only in Scotts Bluff Co.; 55 species were recorded in Banner Co., 3 there only; 40 were recorded in Morrill Co. 1 there only, and 61 were recorded in Sioux Co., 11 there only. In the following tabulation X is used for records in Scotts Bluff Co., B for Banner Co., M for Morril Co., and S for Sioux Co. The count was: Common Loon X; Pied-billed X,S, Eared X,S, and Western X Grebes; American White Pelican M, Double-crested Cormorant X; Great Blue X,B,M,S, and Green-backed X Herons; Black-crowned Night-Heron X, Canada Goose X,M,S, Wood Duck X, Green-winged Teal X,S, Mallard X,B,M,S, Northern Pintail X,M,S; Blue-winged X,M,S, and Cinnamon S Teal; Northern Shoveler X,M,S, Gadwall X,S, Redhead X,M,S, Ring-necked Duck S, Lesser Scaup X, Ruddy Duck X,S, Turkey Vulture X,B, Osprey X; Swainson's X,S and Red-tailed X,M Hawks; Golden Eagle S, American Kestrel X,B,M,S, Prairie Falcon X, Ring-necked Pheasant X,S, Sharp-tailed Grouse X,S, Wild Turkey X,B, Northern Bobwhite X, Sora X, American Coot X,S, Killdeer X,B,M,S, American Avocet X,M; Spotted X,S and Upland M,S Sandpipers; Long-billed Curlew X,S, Sanderling X,S; Semipalmated S and Stilt S Sandpipers; Long-billed Dowitcher S, Common Snipe M,S; Wilson's X,M,S and Red-necked X,S Phalaropes; Franklin's X and Ring-billed X,M Gulls; Forster's X,M and Black X,S Terns; Rock X,B,M and Mourning X,B,M,S Doves; Common Barn-Owl X; Great Horned X,M and Burrowing X,M,S Owls; Chimney X and White-throated X Swifts; Belted Kingfisher X,S; Red-headed X,B, Downy X, and Hairy X Woodpeckers; Northern Flicker X,B,S, Western Wood-Pewee X,B, Least Flycatcher X, Empidonax sp. X, Say's Phoebe X,S; Western X,B,M,S and Eastern X,B,M,S Kingbirds; Horned Lark X,B,M,S; Violet-green X, Northern Rough-winged X,M,S, Bank X,M,S, Cliff X,B,M,S, and Barn X,B,M,S Swallows: Blue X,B and Pinyon X Jays; Black-billed Magpie X,B,M, American Crow X,B,M, Black-capped Chickadee

X,B; Red-breasted X,B and Pygmy X,B Nuthatches; Rock X,S and House X,B Wrens; Eastern X,B and Mountain X,B Bluebirds;. Veery X; Gray-cheeked X, Swainson's X,B, and Hermit X Thrushes; American Robin X,B,M, Gray Catbird X, Northern Mockingbird X, Brown Thrasher X, B, Water Pipit X, Cedar Waxwing X,B, Loggerhead Shrike X,S, European Starling X,B,M,S; Bell's X,B, Solitary B, Warbling X,B, and Red-eyed X,B Vireos; Tennessee X,B, Orange-crowned B, Yellow X,B,M, Chestnut-sided S, Yellow-rumped X,B, Blackburnian X, and Blackpoll X Warblers; American Redstart X, Morning/MacGilivray's Warbler X, Common Yellowthroat X, Wilson's Warbler X, Yellow-breasted Chat X, Western Tanager X; Rose-breasted B, Black-headed X, and Blue X Grosbeaks; Lazuli X,B, Indigo X, and Painted X Buntings; Green-tailed B,S and Rufous-sided X,B Towhees; American Tree X, Chipping X,B, Clay-colored X,B, Brewer's S, Vesper B,S, and Lark X,B,M,S Sparrows; Lark Bunting X.B,M,S; Grasshopper S, Lincoln's X, and White-crowned X,B Sparrows; McCown's S and Chestnut-collared S Longspurs; Bobolink X, Red-winged Blackbird X,B,M,S, Western Meadowlark X,B,M,S; Yellow-headed X,M and Brewer's X Blackbirds; Comon Grackle X,B,M,S, Brown-headed Cowbird X,B,M,S; Orchard X and Northern X Orioles; Pine Grosbeak X, House Finch X, Red Crossbill X,B, Pine Siskin X,B, American Goldfinch X,B, and House Sparrow X,B,M,S.

1987 NEBRASKA NESTING SURVEY

Compiled by Dr. Eather V. Bennett

Data on the 1987 nesting season in Nebraska were received from 32 observers and three organizations, reporting on 72 species from 46 counties, Counties on the tabulation are listed in a west to east order, with the northernmost of the approximately equal locations given first. Numbers represent Nest Record Cards; A (for aliment) represents carrying food; C represents colony for which no nest numbers were reported (but 15 individuals were reported); F represents feeding young; N represents nests observed for which no Nest Record Card was submitted; P represents brood patch; X represents a nest built and occupied for a period of time in an incubating mode, but in which no eggs were laid (*NBR* 56:16); and Y represents young observed. Underlined numbers represent nests reported on Colonial Register Forms. GPC in the following paragraph represents Nebraska Game and Parks Commission; WAS represents Wachiska Audubon Society; and WRT represents Wildlife Rescue Team.

Twelve species were reported on 119 North American Nest Record Cards; three species were reported on Colonial Bird Register Forms; and 57 species were reported without cards, for a total of 72 species. The counties, with column numbers in the tabulation shown in parentheses, and the contributors are: Box Butte (5) GPC; Boyd (24) GPC; Butler (38) GPC; Cass (46) GPC; Cedar (36) D. A. Stage; Chase (9) Iola Pennington; Cherry (7) Naomi Brill, R. G. Cortelyou, Jack Shafer, Lona Shafer; Colfax (37) GPC; Dakota (42) Bill Huser, Jerry Probst, Randall Williams; Dawes (4) GPC, Ruth Green; Dawson (19) GPC; Dodge (39) GPC; Douglas (44) Charles Burnett, R. G. Cortelyou, Ellen Davidson, R. F. Ferguson, Alice Rushton, Joan Timmermans, Ione Werthman; Dundy (10) GPC; Frontier (16) GPC; Furnas (21) GPC; Garden (6) Royce R. Huber, Brad McKinney; Gosper (20) GPC; Hall (28) Bill Lemburg; Hamilton (31) Norris Alfred; Harlan (23) GPC; Hayes (13) GPC; Hitchcock (14) GPC; Holt (25) GPC; Howard (27) Bill Lemburg; Kearney (26) Harold Turner; Keya Paha (18) GPC; Keith (8) GPC; Kimball (3) GPC; Knox (32) Lona Schreier; Lancaster (41) GPC, Thomas Labedz, WAS, WRT; Lincoln (12) GPC, Howard Wyman, Wilma Wyman; McPherson (11) Oona Bassett; Merrick (30) GPC; Nance (29) GPC; Platte (33) GPC; Polk (34) Norris Alfred; Red Willow (17) GPC; Rock (22) GPC; Sarpy (45) R. G. Cortelyou, Ruth Green, Rick Wright; Saunders (40) GPC, Marian Madigan; Scotts Bluff (2) Alice Kenitz; Sioux (1) GPC, Ruth Green, Diana Tomback; Thomas (15) Wm. C. Garthright; Washington (43) George E. Gage; York (35) Norris Alfred.

Game and Parks Commission employees and aides contributed Colonial Bird Register information and 86 Nest Record Cards. These individuals are: John J. Dinan, Michael Dwyer, Joe Gubanyi, Eileen Kirsch, Bob Linderholm, and Greg A. Wingfield. Thirty-two Nest Record Cards were contributed by D. A. Stage.

--- *text continued on page 38*

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Kimball	Dawes	Box Butte	Garden	Cherry	Keith	Chase	Dundy	McPherson	Lincoln	Hayes	Hitchcock	Thomas	Frontier	Red Willow	Keya Paha	Dawson	Gosper	Furnas
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-faced Ibis	-	-	-	-	-	NY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gr-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bl-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ferruginous Hawk	14	-	4	2	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Am. Kestrel	-	-	-	FY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie Falcon	NFY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R-n. Pheasant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. Bobwhite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Com. Moorhen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piping Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Killdeer	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bl-neck. Stilt	-	-	-	-	-	NY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Sandp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upland Sandp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-
Rock Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mourning Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Com. Barn-Owl	-	-	-	-	-	NY	-	2	-	-	-	14	7	17	-	2	5	-	-	3	2
Com. Nighthawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chimney Swift	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruby-thr. Hum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-head. Woodp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. Flicker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East. Wood-Pewee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Willow Flyc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Cr. Flyc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West. Kingbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East. Kingbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Martin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tree Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cliff Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barn Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Rock	Harlan	Boyd	Holt	Kearney	Howard	Hall	Nance	Merrick	Hamilton	Knox	Platte	Polk	York	Cedar	Colfax	Butler	Dodge	Saunders	Lancaster	Dakota	Washington	Douglas	Sarpy	Cass	Total Cards
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
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1	-	25	25	-	-	-	10		-	7	5	-	-	-	8	6	8	25	-	-	-	4	4	18	154
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-	-	28	24	-	-	-	28	17	-	17	42	-	-	-	37	17	38	60	-	-	-	26	28	39	412
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	N	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	26

	Sioux 1	Scotts Bluff 2	Kimball 3	Dawes 4	Box Butte 5	Garden 6	Cherry 7	Keith 8	Chase 9	Dundy 10	McPhereson 11	Lincoln 12	Hayes 13	Hitchcock 14	Thomas 15	Frontier 16	Red Willow 17	Keya Paha 18	Dawson 19	Gosper 20	Furnas 21
Blue Jay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clark's Nutc.	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Crow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bl-cap. Chick.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Bluebird	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Robin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europ. Starling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prothonotary Wrb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. Cardinal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dickcissel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vesper Sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-wing. Blkb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Br-headed Cowb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchard Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Am Goldfinch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nest Cards																					
Individuals	14	-	4	2	8	-	-	2	-	1	-	14	8	17	-	2	5	-	-	3	2
Species	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Colonial Cards																					
Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
Species	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
No Nest Cards	2	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Species	3	1	1	2	1	3		4	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1

The following 33 Nebraska species which were reported in 1987 were not reported in the 1986 Nesting Survey (*NBR* 55:30): White-faced Ibis, Trumpeter Swan, Snow Goose, Green-winged Teal, Northern Pintail, Gadwall, American Kestrel, Wild Turkey, Virginia Rail, Common Moorhen, American Coot, Black-necked Stilt, Franklin's Gull, Common Nighthawk, Chimney Swift, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Belted Kingfisher, Eastern Wood-Pewee, Willow Flycatcher, Great Crested Flycatcher, Barn Swallow, Clark's Nutcracker, American Crow, Carolina Wren, Brown Thrasher, European Starling, Dickcissel, Vesper Sparrow, Red-winged Blackbird, Brown-headed Cowbird, Pine Siskin, American Goldfinch, and House Sparrow.

Twenty-eight species reported in the 1986 survey were not reported in 1987: Black-crowned Night-Heron, Northern Harrier, Golden Eagle, Killdeer, American Avocet, Common Snipe, Wilson's Phalarope, Eastern Screech-Owl, Great Horned Owl, Burrowing Owl, Long-eared Owl, Lewis' Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Phoebe, Say's Phoebe, Cassin's Kingbird, Bank Swallow, Black-billed Magpie, Mountain Bluebird, Solitary Vireo, Tennessee Warbler, Northern Parula, Yellow Warbler, American Redstart, Blue Grosbeak, Chipping Sparrow, McCown's

Rock	Harlan	Boyd	Holt	Kearney	Howard	Hall	Nance	Merrick	Hamilton	Knox	Platte	Polk	York	Cedar	Colfax	Butler	Dodge	Saunders	Lancaster	Dakota	Washington	Douglas	Sarpy	Cass	Total Cards
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	NY	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NY	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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1	C	56	49	-	-	-	38	22	-	24	47	-	-	-	45	23	46	85	-	-	-	30	32	57	637
1	1	3	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	3
	-	-	-	1	1	10	-	-	1	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	28	1	2	6	6	-	57
1	1	3	2	1	1	10	2	2		4	2		4	6	2	3	2	6	29	1	2	9	8	2	72

Longspur, and Western Meadowlark.

Anyone who sees evidence of nesting, young, or adult birds carrying nesting material, food, or fecal sacs, can submit the information without the use of a special form. The information should be easily separated by species and county. This information will be included in the Nebraska Nesting Survey by letters rather than by numbers.

Anyone who has found, or expects to find, an active nest is invited to request Nest Record Cards to use in reporting the nest. Each nest requires a separate card, except for colonial nesting species, which require either a separate card for each visit to the site or the use of the Colonial Bird Register forms.

Send your Nest Record Card requests and completed cards to Dr. Esther V. Bennett, 1641 Devoe Drive, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68506.

(NOU is one of four organizations listed by *Birdscope* (2:1) as having contributed continuously to the nest record program since its start in 1965. Approximately 300,000 cards have been accumulated by the program. The four organizations, and the number of cards contributed, are: Brooks Bird Club (W. Va.) 11,525;

Detroit & Oakland Audubon Societies (Mich) 9,961; Kentucky Ornithological Society 3,766; NOU 8,940. The 1967 Nebraska Nesting Survey (*NBR* 36:35) was compiled by Dr. Bennet, as have the subsequent ones, and she has been the Nebraska contact for the Nest Card program during that period. --- *Ed.*)

TWO SPECIES OF MARSH WREN *(Cistothorus palustris)* IN NEBRASKA?

The consequences of a grand evolutionary experiment are evident throughout Nebraska. During the Pleistocene, many taxa were apparently separated into eastern and western populations. Today many of these eastern and western counterparts meet in the Great Plains, especially in Nebraska. Some pairs now hybridize freely (towhees, orioles, flickers), while others do not (buntings, grosbeaks, meadowlarks) (see Rising 1983).

The Marsh Wren is still another, previously unrecognized, taxon that consists of an eastern and western counterpart. Data from Nebraska and elsewhere in North America suggest that there are two forms of the Marsh Wren, perhaps as vocally different from each other as are the two *Sternella* meadowlarks. These two forms meet in Nebraska, and are perhaps sufficiently different and distinct that they should be called two separate species.

METHODS

During 5 through 13 June 1986 I tape-recorded Marsh Wrens at 11 localities in Nebraska, South Dakota, and Iowa (Fig. 1.). I also had recordings of

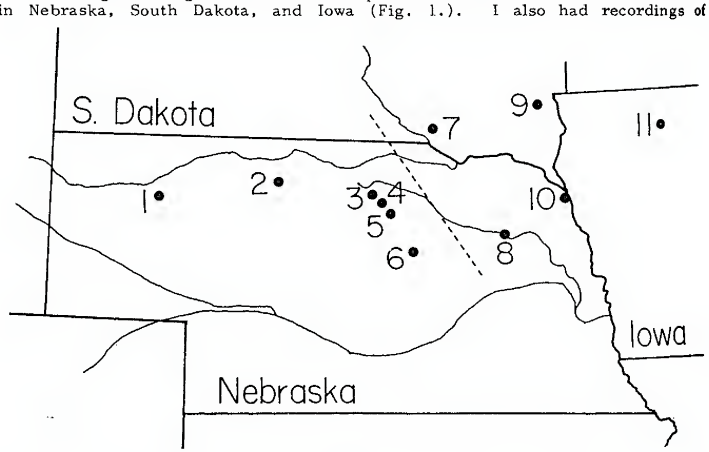

Figure 1. The 11 localities in Nebraska, South Dakota, and Iowa where Marsh Wrens were recorded. (1) Smith Lake, about 36 km south of Rushville; (2) Watts Lake and Hackberry Lake on the Valentine NWR; (3) Pony Lake, 23 km south of Newport; (4) Doolittle Lake, 21.5 mi (on county map) south and 5 mi east of Stuart; (5) Swan Lake, about 43 km south of Atkinson; (6) Ericson Lake, about km. south of Ericson; (7) Owens Bay at Lake Andes NWR; (8) privately-owned marshes on old oxbow of the Elkhorn River, about 7 km west-southwest of Stanton; (9) small marshes near Tea; (10) Crystal Cove State Park at South Sioux City; and (11) Deweys Pasture and Smiths Slough State Game Management Areas. Western Wrens are especially abundant and readily observed at locations 1-4; eastern Wrens tend to occur in smaller numbers within a given marsh, and they can be most readily observed at locations 7 and 9-11. The dashed line through O'Neill, Nebraska, is at the approximate center of a 100-km wide gap between the distributions of the western and eastern song populations of the Marsh Wren.

Marsh Wrens from a number of other locations in western (Colorado, California, Washington) and eastern (Manitoba, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, eastern Texas) North America. In the laboratory I made graphs of the songs on a digital spectrum analyzer. Film clippings of each bird were then measured and sorted as described in Kroodsma and Canady (1985).

RESULTS

I found no Marsh Wrens in a 100-km. wide corridor centered on O'Neill, Nebraska (Fig. 1). To the west of this corridor, all Wrens (except for two individuals) were of one singing style, and to the east all Wrens were of a very different singing style. The two exceptions among western birds were two males singing with pure eastern behaviors, one at Pony Lake and one at Doolittle Lake.

Most eastern birds introduced their songs with a unique nasal note, the same note that a nest-building male often gave repeatedly without the song. The song itself typically consisted of a few brief introductory notes, a "trill" of repeated syllables, and perhaps a brief concluding note. Songs were relatively "musical", and with a slowed-down tape recording could be heard to consist of a series of these very brief tonal (i.e., musical) notes.

Songs of western males, on the other hand, consisted of a much greater variety of sounds. They contained tonal sounds of greater duration and intensity, as well as more harsh, grating, broad-band noise. Western males would often sing these contrasting sounds back to back within the same song, or often string a number of contrasting songs together to produce "multiple songs".

To quantify these behaviors I measured all of the sonagrams (song graphs) of each male. I found that the behavior of males changed abruptly in northeastern Nebraska. The western males, for example, consistently repeated some song syllables within songs at slower rates and some at faster rates than did the more moderately-paced eastern males. The songs of western males thus contained not only a greater variety of sound quality but also a greater variety of temporal patterning. Western males also presented that greater variety of songs in a more invigorating performance. They tended to race through their repertoires without repeating each song type, so that as many as 50 different songs might be presented in a row. Eastern males, on the other hand, tended to savor each song type, and on average sang every other song type one extra time.

My estimates of song repertoire size (the number of different songs that an individual male is capable of singing) also differed markedly for the two styles of songsters. For eight western Marsh Wrens from the western Nebraska locations (1-6) an index of repertoire size ranged from 134 to 919 (median 211 song types). In contrast, for 12 eastern Marsh Wrens (locations 7-11) the index of repertoire size ranged from 30 to 58 (median 48 song types). The one eastern songster at Doolittle Lake and his immediate western-style neighbor revealed this east/west contrast especially well: estimates of repertoire size were 46 and 254, respectively, for those two males. The contrast in data from the eastern male and his immediate western-style neighbors from Pony Lake, Nebraska, was similar. The Doolittle Lake male and the Pony Lake male were pure eastern songsters not only in repertoire size but in all other aspects of their singing behaviors as well.

DISCUSSION

The behavioral differences between these two Marsh Wren song populations are both genetically and culturally based (Kroodsma and Canady, 1985). As determined in a laboratory experiment, eastern males are not capable of developing the large song repertoire of western males (genetic difference), but males can learn the individual songs of the other singing style (cultural difference).

In the central Great Plains of the United States there is minimal contact between these two Marsh Wren song populations. The 100-km Wrenless corridor in northeastern Nebraska contains little suitable habitat, and this lack of suitable habitat may be an effective isolating barrier between the two populations. On the western side of this barrier, among the easternmost populations of western Wrens, I did find two pure eastern songsters among about 80 western songsters at Pony and Doolittle Lakes. The origin of these two males is, of course, unknown, but I believe it is most likely that these two males hatched

Article redacted at the request of the author (March 2013).

and learned their songs among eastern populations and, after migration, they dispersed to the western populations.

The data for the Marsh Wren appear similar to those for the two meadowlark species. Both the Marsh Wrens and the meadowlarks lack striking plumage differences to distinguish them. Like the Marsh Wrens, Eastern and Western Meadowlarks can learn each others' songs in the laboratory (Lanyon 1957), and both tonal quality of songs and repertopire size differ markedly between the two meadowlark species (Falls and d'Agincourt, 1981). Additional surveys of Marsh Wrens will be needed to determine if one can occasionally find, as among meadowlarks (e.g., Rohwer, 1972), mixed pairings, morphologically intermediate individuals, and individuals singing both eastern and western songs. Whether or not these two Marsh Wrens should be classified as two species will depend on these surveys, perhaps in Saskatchewan, where the two songsters may also co-occur.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Without the help of numerous people in locating the Wrens in Iowa, South Dakota, and Nebraska, the Great Plains survey would have been impossible. I especially thank S. Anderson, E. Bitterbaum, G. Blankespoor, J. Dinsmore, D. Emrick, J. Gottschall, B. Huser, J. Jave, P. Johnsgard, L. McDaniels, (especially) W. Mollhoff, R. Rosche, J. and O. Schoenberger, D. Wolff, and many members of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union for their invaluable help. I also thank the National Science Foundation for financial support (BNS-8506996), and M. C. Baker, R. A. Canady, J. Picman, and J. Verner for supplying some of the tape recordings used in my surveys.

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--- *Donald E. Kroodsma, Department of Zoology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, 01003-0027*

(Condensed from an unpublished manuscript entitled "Two No ı American song populations of the Marsh Wren reach distributional limits in the Great Plains".)

Article redacted at the request of the author (March 2013).

Article redacted at the request of the author (March 2013).

OCCURRENCE OF ROSS' GEESE *(CHEN ROSSII)* DETECTED FROM AVIAN CHOLERA LOSSES

During the annual spring waterfowl migration, an estimated 5-7 million ducks and geese pass through the Nebraska Rainwater Basins' area. The Rainwater Basins area covers all or parts of 17 counties in south-central Nebraska, encompassing some 4,200 square miles (see Figure 1). Wetlands of various size, depth, and water permanency are scattered throughout this area. These wetlands are important resting and feeding areas for ducks and geese on their migration north to the breeding grounds. Avian cholera, a highly infectious bacterial disease of waterfowl, has also been an annual visitor to the Rainwater Basins since 1975, killing from as many as an estimated 80,000 birds in 1980 to as few as 300 in 1978 (Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, 1985). The die-off that occurred in the spring of 1975 was the first documentation of avian cholera in Nebraska. Wetlands are monitored by personnel of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission during spring migration in an effort to detect disease outbreaks. Waterfowl carcasses found are collected and incinerated to prevent spread of the disease

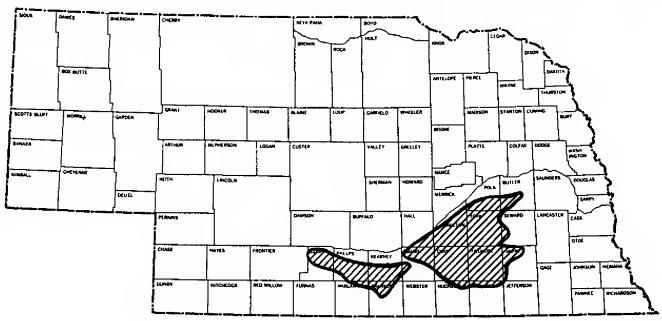

Figure 1. The Nebraska Rainwater Basins Area

Table 1 Species Composition of 1988 Avian Cholera Losses

Species	Number	Percent of Total
White-fronted Goose	714	29.9
Canada Goose	617	25.8
Snow Goose	491	20.6
Ross' Goose	15	.7
Pintail	254	10.6
Mallard	107	4.4
American Wigeon	73	3.0
Ring-necked Duck	32	1.3
Redhead	17	.8
Green-winged Teal	17	.8
Gadwall	15	.7
Other	35	1.4
Total	2,387	100.0

to healthy birds. A numerical count and determination of species composition of birds picked up from each wetland has been made annually since 1975. The species composition of birds retrieved in 1988 is shown in Table 1. Beginning in 1984, chronic outbreaks of avian cholera have also occurred in the late fall on Big Sandy Reservoir Number 1, located on the National Meat Animal Research Center, near Clay Center in Clay Co. Losses have ranged from an estimated 250 birds in 1987 up to as many as an estimated 1,800 in 1986.

In the spring of 1986, one Ross' Goose was retrieved on Mallard Haven Waterfowl Production Area (WPA), in Fillmore Co. Then, during the avian cholera outbreak in November 1986, a total of 10 Ross' Geese was picked up and identified by Game and Parks Commission personnel on Big Sandy Reservoir Number 1. During the spring 1987 avian cholera die-off, a total of 8 Ross' Geese was picked up on three different wetlands (Harvard WPA, Mallard Haven WPA, and Massie WPA) in Clay and Fillmore counties by field personnel of the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In the spring of 1988 a total of 15 Ross' Geese was picked up on five different wetlands (Harvard WPA, Smith WPA, Mallard Haven WPA, Pintail Wildlife Management Area (WMA) and Big Sandy Reservoir Number 2), again in Clay and Fillmore counties. The number of Ross' Geese retrieved during avian cholera outbreaks within the past 16 months (November 1986 - March 1988) totals 33 birds. From 1975 to 1986, records indicate only two Ross' Geese had been picked up during avian cholera outbreaks, one in spring 1984 in Clay Co. and one in spring 1983 in Phelps Co. A search of The Nebraska Bird Review indicates no previous documentation of Ross' Geese in any of the 17 Rainwater Basin counties since 1964. Annual occurrences during spring and fall migration are known from counties bordering the Missouri River and counties in the Central Panhandle. Based on the information presented above, it appears that there has been an increase in the occurrence of Ross' Geese in the Rainwater Basins during the past 4-5 years.

The reason for the apparent increase in numbers of Ross' Geese occurring in the Rainwater Basins area is unknown at this time. It is known that Ross' Geese associate freely with Lesser Snow Geese *(Chen caerulescens)* on the wintering grounds and will accompany them during migration. Data show there has

Table 2 Corresponding Number of Snow Geese Retrieved From Areas Where Ross' Geese Were Picked Up in 1988

Area	Number of Geese Ross'	Snow
Harvard WPA	1	143
Smith WPA	7	31
Mallard Haven WPA	4	79
Pintail WMA	2	19
Big Sandy Res. No. 2	1	6
Total	15	278

been a marked increase over the past 6-7 years in the number of Lesser Snow Geese using the Rainwater Basins during spring migration. Therefore, a possible explanation for the apparent increase in Ross' Geese may be due to the increase in numbers of Lesser Snow Geese in the basins and the close association of Ross' Geese with them. Table 2 shows the corresponding number of Lesser Snow Geese retrieved from areas where Ross's Geese were picked up in 1988.

An international Snow Goose neckbanding project is currently underway and should provide new information concerning Lesser Snow and Ross' Goose migration. The project was initially aimed at Lesser Snow Geese of the Western Canadian Arctic, but has been expanded to include Lesser Snow Geese of Wrangel Island, USSR, and Ross' and Lesser Snow Geese of the Central Canadian Arctic. The project's objectives are to determine population sizes, spatial and temporal distribution, distribution and rates of harvest, survival rates, and relationships among populations. Neck and leg banding of Lesser Snow Geese in the Western Canadian Arctic began in 1987. In 1988, neckbanding will continue in the Western Canadian Arctic and begin on Wrangel Island. Neckbanding of Ross' and Lesser Snow Geese should begin in the Central Canadian Arctic in 1989. Success of the project relies on information provided by observers who sight neckbanded geese on wintering grounds and during spring and fall migration. Any sightings in Nebraska can be reported to the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission. A special effort should be made to identify the color of neckbands sighted.

Identification as Ross' Geese was made based on characteristics outlined by Bellrose, 1976. These characteristics are: a short stubby bill (average length of culmen 1.6 in.), warty protuberances between the nostrils and the base of the upper bill, lack of the black "grin patch" typical in Lesser Snow Geese, overall small body size and weight, and shorter neck.

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--- *Randy G. Stutheit, Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, 2200 N. 33rd Street, Lincoln, Neb. 68503*

TUNDRA SWANS IN LINCOLN COUNTY, NEBRASKA

On 16 March 1988 Ron Hoffman and I observed nine Tundra Swans *(Cygnus columbianus)* on a sandpit lake approximately 4 miles east of the I-80 interchange at North Platte. The lake's legal description is T13N, R29W, SW¼ of Section 8. The Swans were reported to the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission's North Platte office at 10:30 that morning by a former resident of Nebraska's Sandhill region. He thought the Swans looked identical to Trumpeter Swans *(Cygnus buccinator)* he had observed while living on a ranch near Hyannis. While leading us to the lake he mentioned that the nine Swans had been using the sandpit for nearly a week, and had been feeding in a nearby picked cornfield.

Immediately upon arriving at the lake we identified the nine birds as Swans by their large size, snowy white body plumage, long necks held nearly vertically erect, and dark, broad bills held horizontally. Five of the Swans were adults, as indicated by black bills, snowy white face, head, and neck plumage, and slightly larger body size. Four of the Swans were immatures as indicated by smokey greyish-brown feathers along the back and sides of the neck and the cheek and crown areas.

All nine birds were swimming deliberately broadside to our observation point, then gradually swam away from us. We could not see the legs and feet to note coloration, but were able to notice that the immatures' bill color

was not the pinkish color of younger immatures, but was the uniform gray-black color characteristic of late winter/early spring juvenile plumage (Bellrose 1980). The birds were silent throughout our observation.

These Tundra Swans were distinguished from Trumpeter Swans by conspicuous canary yellow spots near the base of their bills, just anterior to their eyes. They were distinguished from Mute Swans by their erect neck posture and lack of yellow bill.

Weather conditions at 11:00 AM included a cloudy sky (3,000 foot ceiling at Lee Bird Field), 25 degrees Farenheit temperature, southeast winds at 7 mph, and infrequent light snow flurries throughout the late afternoon. Despite these conditions, lighting was relatively bright and diffuse and did not hinder observation or identification.

Both 7 by 50 mm Bushnell binoculars and a 20 to 45 X Bushnell spotting scope were used to observe the birds. The Swans swam to within 100 yards, but were often 125 to 150 yards distant during our observation. Several different field guides and Nebraska references had been consulted on the day prior to the sighting, while identifying a single Mute Swan at a nearby sandpit lake. Both observers were thus "refreshed" concerning swan identification. Immediately following the sighting we again perused several references to substantiate our field observations.

Greg Hoover, president fo the Tout Bird Club, visited the site later the same day and was able to locate and observe the four immature Tundra Swans, but did not see the adults. Two days later, as Greg and Ron Hoffman attempted to obtain video footage of the four immatures, they took flight and were not seen again.

The Tundra Swan is termed an uncommon or occasional spring migrant, primarily expected in eastern or northeastern Nebraska (Johnsgard, 1986), a casual spring transient in northwestern Nebraska (Rosche 1982), and an uncommon migrant, with two spring sightings listed for Lincoln Co. (Tout Bird Club 1973). Bellrose defines a normal migration corridor that swings east at Devil's Lake, North Dakota, and continues towards Chesapeake Bay. Only rarely do Tundra Swwns appear south of this corridor. This Lincoln Co. sighting was thought unusual enough to be sent to the Nebraska Records Committee,

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--- Greg Windfield, Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
Route 4, Box 36, North Platte, Nebraska 69101

A SECOND BALD EAGLE NEST IN NEBRASKA

The Bald Eagle *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)* in Nebraska is considered an uncommon migrant and locally common winter resident. Formerly, the species was a common breeder in eastern Nebraska (Johnsgard, 1986). The only previously known modern (1900s) nesting attempt took place in 1973 in Cedar Co., northeast of Crofton, Nebraska (Lock and Shuckman, 1973). This nest occurred along the Missouri River, downstream of Lewis and Clark Reservoir. Between the latter part of January and 25 March 1973, a pair of Eagles was observed while building a nest, copulating, perching near the nest, and sitting on the completed nest. Eventually, the nest was abandoned and it was believed that egg laying did not take place.

A second Bald Eagle nest attempt was documented during March and April 1987, in Garden Co., west of Lewellen, Nebraska. John Davis, of Alliance, Nebraska, inititally observed the nest and subsequently reported it to the Alliance office of the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC). Mr. Davis, while driving a sales route along highway 26 through the Panhandle,

was able to make weekly observations at the nest site. He initially observed an adult carrying material to the nest on 2 March, then sitting on the nest 12 March. The pair was also observed on and around the nest by Don Hunt, Conservation Officer, NGPC, and by Paul Jeske, whose 1 April sighting was the last before the nest was abandoned.

When I visited the nest site 15 April no Eagles were present. The nest occurs in a mature cottonwood approximately 50 to 55 feet tall, and sits within 10 feet of the tree's top. The tree lies 150 yards north of the North Platte River, and 450 yards south of highway 26. An old gravel pit lake lies beween the highway and the nest tree. My attempt to climb the branch leading to the nest failed. When I was finally able to check the nest for its contents, during an aerial survey 19 May 1987, the nest was empty. Over six weeks had elapsed since the Eagles were last sighted, so it is impossible to be positive that no egg had been laid.

During March 1988 the nest was occupied again. On 8 March, Hunt reported that the birds had been around the nest for nearly a week. Subsequent visits by NGPC personnel (Dan Klammer, Hunt, Jeske, R. L. Nelson, and G. Wingfield) throughout the following month frequently found one Eagle sitting on the nest. During seven hours of total observation on 9-11 March a bird was sitting on the nest for 4.5 hours, was off the nest but in the nest tree for 1.5 hours, and was away from the site for the remaining i hour.

Every effort was made to prevent disturbance of the area. Through an agreement with the landowner, we posted the area with No Access signs, and had padlocked the pasture's gate. The frequent visits by NGPC personnel were also intended to prevent harassment. The Eagles did not appear to be bothered by traffic along the highway. Despite these efforts, the nest was abandoned as it had been in 1987. The Eagles were last seen on 30 March 1988. A 13 April aerial survey again found the nest empty.

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--- *Greg Wingfield, Nebraska Game and Parks Commission*
Route 4, Box 36, North Platte, Neb. 69101

BOOK REVIEWS

Bird Navigation: The Solution of a Mystery?, R. Robin Baker, 1984, Holmes & Meier Publishers, Inc., New York. vi + 256 pp., ISBN 0-340-33416-9, softcover, no price given. Originally published by Hodder & Stoughton Ltd. in Great Britain but handled in the United States by Holmes & Meier Publishers, Inc., Import Division, IUB Building, 30 Irving Place, New York, NY 10003.

R. Robin Baker, Reader in Zoology at the University of Manchester, is a noted authority on avian navigation. The word "solution" in the title of this book is somewhat misleading because this book does not solve the mystery of how birds navigate. However, this book is the most thorough, up-to-date review of the various theories on how birds navigate, and integrates these theories to give the reader an idea of how birds might really navigate. The author does an excellent job of presenting all the different ideas in an easily understood and easy to read style. Discussions of each theory include some of the history behind the research, how each theory fits with other theories, how each theory might work on short and long distance movements, and what research needs to be conducted in the future to help clarify how birds navigate. The book explains how birds might navigate under one set of conditions and switch to another navigation technique when conditions change. A fascinating topic presented in a very readable manner.

--- *Thomas E. Labeda, Division of Zoology,*
University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, Nebn. 68588

The Last of the Curlews, Fred Bodsworth, illustrated by T. M. Shortt, x + 144 pp., 6 x 9, Dodd Mead & Co., N.Y. $17.95 hard cover, $8.95 soft cover.

This is a reprint, with a foreword by Dr. Harold D. Mahan, and as part of the Edwin Way Teale Library of Nature Classics, of a book originally published in 1955. At that time it was thought (fortunately, incorrectly) that the Eskimo Curlew was extinct, and this is the story of a year in the life of the last bird. Ascribing human-type thoughts and reactions to the bird helps to carry the story along and doesn't seem to be overdone. It is interesting reading and the illustrations are very nice, and, presently at least, one can keep in the back of his mind that the Eskimo Curlews are still in existence. The author is careful to distinguish between Hudsonian Curlews and Whimbrels, but A.O.U. combined them after the book was written.

A Naturalist's Sketchbook Pages from the Seasons of the Year, Clare Walker Leslie, 102 pp., 8½ x 11, bibliography, Dodd Mead & Co., N.Y., $22.95 hard cover, $12.95 soft cover.

This is a revision and enlargement of the author's *Notes from a Naturalist's Notebook*. Much of it is in the form of hand lettered notes and sketches, as in a sketch book, with some pages in type. It is a composite year of her life in Cambridge, Mass., and Granville, Vt., and the things of interest she finds - birds, animals, insects, reptiles, plants, whatever. Interesting in itself to the ordinary reader, it has at times comments on her methods and materials in making the sketches which will be helpful to anyone interested as an artist, and one section of the bibliography is on drawing techniques.

Bird Walk Through the Bible, Virginia C. Holmgren, 216 pp. 5 3/8 x 8½, bibliography, Dover Publications,N. Y., soft cover $4.95

This "is an unabridged, slightly corrected republication of the work first published" in 1972. It should be of interest to anyone interested in the birds of the Bible, or just in birds of the Near East. Several factors complicate the identification of birds mentioned in the Bible: there was no official check-list, so different names might be applied to the same species by different people, and the name might be non-specific, similar to chicken hawk or hoot-owl; there were no guide books nor binoculars, so birds of similar appearance might not be distinguished; Hebrew writes only the consonants and the choice of the vowels is up to the reader, so there can be uncertainty about what word is indicated. An alphabetized glossary makes up a large part of the book, which probably is why there is no index. There are also lists of specific references in the Bible, as well as other information.

Life Histories of North American Petrels and Pelicans and their Allies, A. C. Bent, xiv + 336 + 69 pages of black-and-white platees, 5 3/8 x 8½,. Dover Publications, N. Y., soft cover $9.95

The original Dover reprint reissued unchanged.

Love of Loons. Kate Crowley and Mike Link, photography by Peter Roberts. 96 pp. 8½ x 11. bibliography, index. Voyageur Press Inc., Stillwater, Minnesota, soft cover $12.95.

A survey of information about loons, primarily the Common Loon, from prehistory on, but mostly about present conditiions, with interesting anecdotes. If you are interested in reading about loons this is a good start, and the bibliography will help you fill in the parts that you want to know more about. If you like to look at pictures of loons, here they are. A book for loon-lovers, or those who could be loon-lovers, or those who just like nature, or good photography, or both.

Photographing Wildflowers Techniques for the Advanced Amateur and Professional. Craig and Nadine Blacklock, 64 pp. 8½ x 11, index. Voyageur Press Inc., Stillwater, Minnesota, soft cover $9.95.

This book contains very detailed instructions for photographing flowers, with notes on the variations necessary in photographing fungi, berries, mosses and lichens, ferns, moving water, leaves, ice, and feathers. Anyone, not the Blacklocks' equal in the field, who is interested, even casually, in this type of photography will benefit from the Blacklocks' advice. And those who are not interested in taking such photographs may find the example photographs worth the price of the book.

Fall Field Day, 8-9 October, 4-H Camp, Halsey

NOTES

YOUNG GREAT HORNED OWLS On 5 April 1988 we banded two young Great Horned Owls that were in a nest near Laurel, in Cedar Co., Neb. An adult Owl was first seen on this nest 3 March. The nest was approximately 31 feet above the ground in a dead Siberian elm tree. One adult Owl was in the nest as we approached it at about 7:00 PM. The adult bird flew off the nest and remained about 200 meters away, in a small grove of trees. It took us about 35 minutes to set up our ladder, retrieve and band the owlets, and return them to their nest. The adult bird called occasionally during this time. An interesting discovery was that of the carcass of an American Coot in the nest with the owlets. The head and most of the body had apparently been eaten, but the rump, tail, and legs were still intact.

--- *Dave and Lois Stage, Box 354, Laurel, Neb. 68745*

A NOCTURNALLY FORAGING WESTERN KINGBIRD IN LANCASTER CO. On 21 August 1987 I observed a nocturnally foraging Western Kingbird *(Tyrannus verticalis)* in Lincoln, Nebraska. The bird could not be found on subsequent evenings.

At 2315 hours the Kingbird was observed flying north across N Street between 9th and 10th streets. the bird alighted in a tree, directly beneath a mercury vapor street lamp, along the N Street frontage and adopted a perch approximately 3.5 meters above the street. From 2317 to 2349 seven forage flights were observed. All flights were initiated from the same perch, the distal end of a leafless branch, with captures made approximately 5 to 6 meters above N Street. All captures were made well within the cone of light supplied by the street lamp, and flying insects were clearly visible to the observer.

In 4 years of observing Kingbird forage behavior I have never observed nor heard of anyone else observing this strange nocturnal behavior. I have, however, observed the attraction of this species to street lamps. Urban Western Kingbirds will often congregate beneath these lights just after daybreak, preying on dead and dying insects drawn to the light during the preceding night. It is quite possible that Western Kingbirds have learned to forage nocturnally in the intensely lit area of downtown Lincoln. This forage behavior would utilize a seemingly superabundant and underexploited resource. Possibly this hypothesis will be confirmed by observations next summer.

--- *Kurt Dean, 2221 N. 60th., Lincoln, Neb. 68505*

A LATE BLUE GROSBEAK On 11 December 1987 I captured and banded (1341-86576) a Blue Grosbeak *(Guiraca caerulea)* near Laurel, Cedar Co., Neb. I identified it as being a hatching year Blue Grosbeaks as its skull was incompletely ossified. Pyle et al. (1987) indicate that ossification in hatching year Blue Grosbeaks occurs from 1 October through January. This bird's plumage was mostly brown, with two chestnut wing bars, brown head and back, light brown belly, whitish throat feathers and a dark brown upper tail. There was no blue in any of the feathers. Pyle et al. report that hatching year birds cannot be sexed by plumage unless the males show some blue feathers or dull black flight feathers. They also indicate that they may be sexed by wing length, the males ranging from 82 to 94 mm and females from 79 to 88 mm. On this particular bird the length of the right wing was 85.0 mm and the left wing 86.0 mm. Therefore, the bird could not be sexed.

I recaptured this bird on 18 and 25 December. It was not seen again after 25 December. Johnsgard (1986) reports that the latest recorded fall date for Blue Grosbeak in Nebraska is 13 October. Therefore, this appears to be the latest recorded date for Blue Grosbeaks in Nebraska.

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--- *David Stage, Box 354, Laurel, Neb. 68745*

Gape

Incomplete feather tract

YOUNG PURPLE FINCH. On 20 April 1987 I banded an immature (Hatching Year) Purple Finch in my yard. The band number was 2051/04115. I have banded hundreds of Purple Finches, but have never seen but this one that had an orange gape and juvenile plumage with an incomplete feather tract. This bird had to have been fledged relatively close, and it is presumed that Purple Finches do not breed in eastern Nebraska. I am enclosoing pictures to prove the age of this bird. It can also be verified by Bruce Lund, Director, Kay Young, Chief Naturalist, and Gail Roebuck, Naturalist, all of Fontenelle Forest. This record has been accepted by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Banding Laboratory.

Juvenile plumage

--- *Ruth Green, 506 W. 31st Avenue, Bellevue, Neb. 68005*

PANDORA SPHINX MOTH. In October 1987 a third-grade student brought in a rather large moth for me to identify. His father had found it in their garage, and even though it was dead it was still in excellent condition. I took one look at it and knew I had never seen one like it in Nebraska before. I couldn't find it in the small refernce book I had, so I went to the Fontenelle Forest Nature Center for a larger book and all the help I could get. Bruce Lund and Russ Benedict helped identify the dark green and black insect as the Pandora sphinx moth. It is not usually seen north of Kansas in the Midwest, though its range is further north in the eastern states. It feeds on grape and Virginia creeper and also petunias. It is crepuscular in its feeding habits, which means it is active at dawn and dusk. It may have been out of range,

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but like birds, moths have wings and they fly.

--- *Ruth Green, 506 W. 31st Avenue, Bellevue, Neb. 68005*

CHIMNEY SWIFTS. On 3 October 1984 I got a telephone call to come to Avery School, in Bellevue, and "see if you can do something abouit these bats, or barn swallows, or SOMETHING that are flying about in the boiler room!". Needless to say, I wasted no time in getting there as quickly as I could, for I had a pretty good idea of what the "somethings" would be. I walked into a small, unused boiler room and I saw several Chimney Swifts clinging to the walls. Neither the custodian, Craig Parks, nor I could figure out how they got inside the building, and the Swifts couldn't figure out how to get out. I wanted to get them out as quickly as posible because sure death awaited them unless they had access to food in a short time. I decided to use a butterfly net to pick them off the walls. Of course that sounds a lot easier than it was. Several of them found a crevice inside a window well to hide in and that presemted another problem how to get up that high. But Craig was a real sport so up he went over dusty boiler and pipes to fish them out. There were moments when he was clinging as precariously to his perch as the Swifts, but between the two of us we managed to reach down 25 birds without a single injury. It was a real thrill to release these little high-flying birds and send them on their way to their wintering grounds in the Amazon River Valley of South America.

--- *Ruth C. Green, 506 W. 31st Avenue, Bellevue, Neb. 68005*

(Quoted from *A Bird's Eye View*, XIII, No. 9.)

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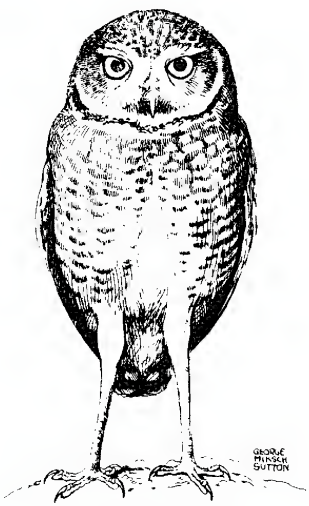

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WHITE-WINGED DOVE IN DAWSON COUNTY?

On 3 July 1988 my wife and I saw a dove south of Cozad. We were driving at road speed, and not really bird watching. I caught a glimpse of white on the dove's wings as it flew and by the time I got stopped the dove circled about .25 mile away. We never got our binoculars on the dove at all, but we both noted the white trailing edge of the wings and on the tail. We are not sure enough to claim anything. I have been by there 15 to 20 times since then and have not seen it again.

--- *Lloyd G. Kaufman, 1306 Hampton, Lexington, Neb.* 68850

I have seen White-winged Doves in Texas. My parents saw a dove with large, white wing patches, so my guess is that it was a White-winged Dove. The only other possibility is that it was a partially albino Mourning Dove. I'm not sure what the chances are that a partial albino bird would have symmetric patches on the wings. My folks said the patches were symmetrical.

--- *Paul Kaufman, 1101 N. 78th, Lincoln, Neb.* 68506

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	A	B	C	McPh.	Lin-coln	C	D	E	F	Hall Howard	Adams	Knox
Common Loon	-	Ap 20 Je 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	f	-	-	-	-	-
Pied-billed Grebe	Ap 12	My 5 My 21	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	e	-	-	Ap 13 Je 26
Horned Grebe	-	Ap 8 My 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eared Grebe	Ap 12 My 29	Mr 30 Je 1	-	y z	-	-	-	My 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 27 Ap 24
Western Grebe	My 15 My 28	Ap 20 Je 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American White Pelican	Ap 12 Ap 14	Apm 7 My 13	-	-	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 24	-	-
Double-crested Cormorant	Ap 12	Ap 8 Je 1	-	-	c d	-	-	Mr 14 Ap 24	-	-	-	-	Je 24	-	Ap 24
American Bittern	-	-	-	-	c	-	-	My 14	f	-	i	-	My 28 Je 25	-	-
Least Bittern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	Mr 31 My 21	Mrb15 Jem15	-	c	-	a	-	Fe 26 Je 5	-	a	h	-	Je 4 Je 28	My 13 Je 30	Ap 17 Je 26
Great Egret	Ap 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 26
Snowy Egret	-	Ap 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cattle Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 17 My 19	-	-	-	-	-	Je 24	-	-
Green-backed Heron	-	My 21	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 6 My 15	-	-	-	-	My 18 Je 30	Ap 19 Je 23	Je 23
Black-crowned Night-Heron	Ap 29	My 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y-c Night-Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-faced Ibis	My 16	-	My 29	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr*16 Mr 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	-	-	-	-	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mute Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr*16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 13	-	-	-	-	-	Fe 25	Mr 20

1988 (SIXTY-THIRD) SPRING OCCURRENCE REPORT

Three hundred and six species (plus the possibilities that the Accipter and Empidonax species were ones that were not listed, and that a Louisiana Waterthrush was recorded in Nebraska) are listed in this report, from 15 locations, plus 13 "spot check" columns involving 34 counties. In 1987 there were 288 species from 13 locations and 6 "spot check" columns involving 9 counties; 1986 304 from 13 locations and 9 "spot check" columns involving 24 counties; 1985 296 from 13 locations and 9 "spot check" columns (plus additions on *NBR* 53: 70) involving 22 counties; and in 1984 293 from 12 locations and a "spot check" column involving one county.

The "spot check" columns are for the most part for infrequent visits to an area, though in a few cases they are fairly frequent, so that the whole half year isn't covered. The average reader can just take the symbols in these columns as indications that the species was present; those who want to know when and in which county can get that information from the symbols, which are given separately for each column. The symbols have different significance in each column.

G	Boone	Polk	H	I	J	Lancaster	Dakota	Wa	Doug. Sarpy	Cass	P a
- Mr 15 Je 28	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 29	Ap 22	-	Ap 12 Ap 15	-	b
h Ap 2 Je 28	Mr 27 My 11	Ap 17 My 29	-	-	-	Mr*15 My 12	Mr 16 My 7	b	Mr 5 My 28	-	a b
- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 29 Ap 22	-	Ap 26	-	-
- Mr 21 Je 19	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 1 My 16	Mr 29 Ap 9	b	Ap 2	-	a b
- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Mr 30 Je 30	-	Ap 24	-	-	-	Ap 2 Je 30	Ap 17 My 7	-	My 9	-	b
- Mr 30 Je 30	My 7	Ap 10 My 15	-	-	-	Mr 25 Je 27	Ap 14 My 18	b	Ap 8 My 20	-	a b
- -	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 27	-	b	-	-	-
- My 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 14	-	-
- Ap 15 Je 30	Ap 1 Je 30	Ap*17 My 1	-	-	-	Mr 24 Je 27	Ap 28	b	Mr 31 Je 30	-	a b
- My 21 Je 20	-	Ap 3 Ap 24	-	-	-	Ap 15 My 15	My 7	b	Ap 20 My 14	-	a b
- -	-	-	-	-	-	My 4	-	-	-	-	-
- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 27	-	-
- My 21 My 29	Ap 3	-	-	-	-	My 16	Ap 17	-	My*13	-	-
- My 25 Je 19	-	My 29 - S	-	-	-	Mr 19 My 19	My 7	d	Ap 27 Je 28	-	-
- Ap 10 Je 19	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 2 Ap 29	NR	-	Ap 15 My 22	-	-
- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 28	-	-
- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b	-	-	-
- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b	-	-	-
- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e Fe 16 f Ap 17	Mr 6	Fe 28 Ap 17	-	-	-	W - My 25	Mr 4 Mr 6	-	Ap 20	-	b

The symbols of general significance are:

Ja, Fe, Mr, Ap, My and Je for the months,

NR for a species probably present but for which no records were made,

P to indicate a species which is present all of the year, although the same individuals may not be present during the whole year, and the numbers may vary greatly,

(p) for probable permanent species for which reports were not spread over the whole period,

- S to indicate the species remained after 30 June, but the lack of such indication does not necessarily mean the species did not remain,

W - S to indicate a species which arrived before 1 January and stayed after 30 June. It is similar to P, but the pattern is not always true,

W - to indicate the species was present before 1 January,

x and a month indicator when the exact date in the month was not provided,

* to indicate a comment in the text.

The number of species reported, contributors (to the extent known), and special comments are (spot check columns given first):

A, 36 species, Box Butte (B) and Sheridan (S). a = My 20 to 22 (S), by Rick Wright; b = My 30 (B) by Mark

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	A	B	C h	McPh.	Lin-coln	C	D	E	F	Hall Howard	Adams	Knox
Snow Goose	My 30	Mr 3 Mr 30	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 13	-	-	-	-	-	Fe 25	Mr 5
Brant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	d	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	(p)	W - Jem15	-	-	c	-	-	W - My 14	-	a	-	-	Fe 26 Mr 6	Fe 8 Ap 8	-
Wood Duck	Ap 4	Ap 8 Je 1	-	-	-	a	-	Mr 30 My 14	-	-	f	-	-	Ap 11 Je 30	Mr 27 Je 26
Green-winged Teal	Ap 1 My 29	Mr 2 My 21	-	-	c	-	-	Ap 3 Ap 24	-	-	b f	-	-	-	Mr 5 Ap 29
Mallard	(p)	P bm	My 27 My 29	b c	A e	a	My 17 Je 30	W - My 14	b e	a	b F	-	Ap 4 Ap 6	Ap 1 Je 30	Fe 27 Je 26
Northern Pintail	Ap 1 My 29	Fem 3 Je 8	-	c	-	-	-	Mr 19	-	-	f	-	-	-	Fe 27 Ap 24
Blue-winged Teal	Ap 19 My 29	Mrm15 Je 1	My 29	c	c	-	-	Mr 30 My 14	b f	-	f H	e	-	Ap 14 Je 30	Mr 27 Je 26
Cinnamon Teal	Ap 12 My 22	My 17	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 27
Northern Shoveler	Ap 12 My 29	Mrm26 Je 1	My 29	-	-	-	-	Mr 6 My 14	-	-	g i	e	Je 12	Ap 14 Ap 25	Mr 27 Je26
Gadwall	Ap 14 My 29	Mr 2 Je 1	-	-	-	-	-	Fe 16 My 14	-	-	-	e	Ap 22	-	Mr 5 Ap 29
European Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Wigeon	Ap 1 My 29	W - Je 8	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 30 My 14	-	-	-	e	-	-	Mr 5 Ap 24
Canvasback	My 21	Mr 15 My 5	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 9	-	-	-	e	-	-	-
Redhead	Mr 26 My 22	Mrm 6 Je 14	-	c	-	-	-	Mr 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fe 27 Ap 24
Ring-necked Duck	Ap 14 My 22	Fe 3 My 5	-	-	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 27 Ap 29
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 27
Lesser Scaup	Ap 1	Mr 5 My 21	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 30 My 14	-	-	-	e	-	-	Mr 27 Ap 29
Barrow's Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	-	Fe 17 Ap 8	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 13 Ap 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 5 Ap 24
Bufflehead	Ap 4 Ap 6	Mr 26 My 5	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 16 My 14	-	-	-	e	-	-	Mr 27 Ap 29
Hooded Merganser	My 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	-	Mr 15 Je 1	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fe 27 Mr 5
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	Ap 1 My 28	Ap 8 My 21	-	c	-	a	-	My 14	-	-	-	-	Je 2	-	Mr 27 Je 26

G	Boone Pierce	Polk	H	I	J	Lancaster	Dakota	W	Doug. Sarpy	Cass	P
f	Fe 16 Ap 24	Mr 6 Ap 17	Fe 28	m	- -	W - Ap 16	Mr 4 My 17	-	Fe 19 Mr°15	Fe 27	-
-	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-
e f	Fe 16 Je 16	Fe 26 Mr 6	Ja 1 Ap 24	m o	- -	P	Mr 4 Ap 25	b c	W - My 22	Fe 27	b
N q	W - Je 30	Mr 25 Je 30	Fe 14 - S	-	c e g	Ja 30 Je 16	Mr 4 Je 30	b d	Mr 4 - S	-	b
e	Mr 9 My 15	Ja 1 Ap 10	Fe 28 Ap 17	-	- -	W - My 16	Mr 4 My 7	b	Mr 11 My 12	Mr 6	a
L o	W - Je 30	Ja 1 Je 30	W - Je 19	d f	- g	P	Mr 4 Je 14	b	W - My 27	Fe 27	a
e	Mr 9 Ap 23	Ja 1 My 11	Fe 28 Ap 17	d f	- -	Fe*13 Ap 16	Mr 4 Mr 14	-	W - My° 3	Fe 27	-
R p	Ap 1 Je 30	Ap 1 Je 30	Ap 3 My 15	-	- g	Ja 18 Je 3	Mr 14 Je 14	b	Mr 11 My 17	My 30	a b
e	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	b	-	-	-
J p	Mr 8 My 23	Ap 1 My 11	Mr 20 Ap 24	-	- -	Fe 28 My 26	Mr 4 My 18	b	Mr 13 My 11	-	a b
e	Mr 9 My 23	Mr 25 My 11	Fe*28 Ap 17	d	- -	Fe 20 My 15	Mr 4 My 7	-	Mr 13 My 12	-	a b
-	- -	-	-	-	- -	Fe 28 Mr 1	-	-	-	-	-
e p	Mr 9 My 22	Mr 25 Ap 20	Fe 28 Ap 17	f	- -	W - My 20	Mr 4 My 7	b	Mr 4 My 12	Mr 6	b
e	Mr 9 Ap 17	Mr 25 Ap 1	Mr 12	-	- -	Fe 19 My 25	Mr 13 Mr 14	-	W - Mr 17	Fe 27	-
e h	Mr 9 Ap 23	Mr 25	Mr 6	f	- -	W - Ap 16	Mr 4 Mr 16	b	Mr 15 Ap 17	-	-
e h	Mr 9 Ap 17	Mr 25 Ap 10	Fe 28 My 1	d f	- -	Fe 19 Ap 27	Mr 4 Ap 9	-	W - Ap°17	-	a
-	- -	-	-	-	- -	*	Mr 13 Mr 14	-	-	-	-
e h	Mr 9 My 23	Ap 1 Ap*24	Fe 28	d f	- -	Fe*13 My 20	Mr 16 My 3	b	Mr 13 My 12	-	a
-	- -	-	-	-	- -	Mr 21 Mr 28	-	-	-	-	-
e	Mr 14 Ap 3	Ja 1 Ja 7	Mr 6	d	- -	W - Mr 21	W - Mr 14	-	W - Mr 17	-	-
-	Mr 9 Ap 23	Ap 1	Mr 6	-	- -	Fe 15 Ap 16	Mr 4 Mr 14	-	Mr 13 Ap 17	-	a
g	- -	-	-	-	- -	Fe 13 Mr 22	Mr 4 Ap 9	a	Mr 15 Ap 27	-	-
e	Mr 9 Ap 3	Mr 25 Ap 10	Fe 28	d	- -	W - Ap 27	W - Mr 29	-	W - Ap 2	Fe 27	-
-	- -	-	-	-	- -	Ap 15 Ap 27	Mr 22	-	Ap 5 My 3	-	-
-	Mr 23 Je 1	Mr27 Ap 24	Ap 10	-	- -	Fe 27 My 16	Mr 22 Ap 22	b	Mr 5 Ap*26	-	a

Brogie; c = My 27 to 30 (S) by Mark Brogie; x = My 20, y = My 22, and z = later (S), by Doug Thomas, and A = b + c. Doug Thomas first saw the Eared Grebe on a nest with three eggs, and made several visits later (but did not keep track of the dates) and last saw a pair with three chicks.

B, 57 species, Cherry (C), Grant (G), Hooker (H), and Thomas (T), a = Fe 7 and 8 (H) by Mrs. Billie Gerber, b = My 19 and 20 (T) by Rick Wright, c = My 27 (C), d = My 30 (G), e = My 30 (H), f = My 19 and 30 (T) all by Mark Brogie, x = My 21(G) by Lee Morris, z = Je 25 by Ruth Green, just west of Whitman, A = c + d, and B = c + z. Mr. Morris saw the Swainson's Hawk on a nest "west of Hyannis". He added "also seen in the same general area at several points along the road" (N 2) "were a great number of Black-necked Stilts. This was by far the most Black-necked Stilts I have ever seen in one area". Mr. Morris did not remember just how far west of Hyannis these sightings were, and it is possible that the Stilts, at least, should be in column A. The Whooping Crane information is given under Notes.

Ch for Chase, 64 species. a = records in the last part of June, after Mrs. Iola Pennington got back from Texas. She saw 11 Turkey Vultures on posts by the Stinking Water River. She did not record the Long-billed Curlew herself, but included it on the word of a ranch wife. Mourning Doves are the most numerous bird. Burrowing Owls are very scarce this year; prairie dogs are being

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	A	B	C	McPh.	Lin-coln	C	D	E	F	Hall	Howard	Adams	Knox
Turkey Vulture	Ap 12 My 29	Apb23 My 21	My 8 Je 30	-	f	*	-	My 14	c E	-	-	-	Je 16 Je 30		-	Ap 24 Je 26
Osprey	-	Ap 20 My 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b *	-	-	-		-	-
Mississippi Kite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 12		-	-
Bald Eagle	Mr 10	Ja 15 Ap 3	My 6 Je 27	-	-	-	-	W - Fe 27	-	-	-	-	W - Ja 28		-	Mr 5
Northern Harrier	(p)	Ja 3 Ap 30	My 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b	b	-		Ap 7 Je 30	Mr 5 Mr 30
Sharp-shinned Hawk	My 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 1 Je 30	-	-	-	-	W - Je 18		W - My 2	Ja 2 Ap 13
Cooper's Hawk	My 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 31	-	-	-	-	-		-	Ja 27 My 31
Accipiter sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Northern Goshawk	My 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	Mr 20
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Broad-winged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Swaison's Hawk	Ap 12 My 28	W - My 21	-	c	x	a B	Je 30	My 14	-	-	j	c	-		My 10 Je 30	Mr 27 Ap 24
Red-tailed Hawk	(p)	Jam15 My 22	Fe 1 Je 30	-	c		a -	Ja 2 My 14	e	a	g	a b	P		P	P
Ferruginous Hawk	Ap 26 My 28	Ap 30	My 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Rough-legged Hawk	Mr 16	W - My 5	-	-	-	-	-	W - Fe 23	-	-	a	b	a	W - Mr 10	-	W - Fe 27
Golden Eagle	(p)	My 21	My 29	c	-	-	-	Ja 31	-	-	a b	-		-	-	-
American Kestrel	(p)	P bm	Ap 3 Je 20	-	c	-	-	P	d e	-	A E	A c	P		P	P
Merlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	c	-		-	-
Prairie Falcon	Mr 6 My 29	P	My 27 My 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Gray Partridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	Ap 13 My 19
Ring-necked Pheasant	(p)	P	-	-	-	My 19 Je 30		P	-	a	b f	A c	P		P	Fe 7 Je 26
Greater Prairie-Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 30	(p)	-	-	b D	a	-		-	Ap 6 Ap 17
Sharp-tailed Grouse	(p)	P	-	-	-	-	Je 30	-	-	-	f	b	-		-	Ap 13
Wild Turkey	(p)	P b	P	-	-	-	-	Mr 14 My 14	f	a	-	-	(p)		-	Fe 7 Je 26
Northern Bobwhite	(p)	(p)	-	-	-	a	Je 8	(p)	e	-	-	b	P		P	Fe 7 Je 26
Virginia Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	Ap 24 My 5

G	Pierce	Boone	Polk	H	I	J	Lancaster	Dakota	W	Doug. Sarpy	Cass	P
-	Ap 2	-	Ap* 3 My 29	p	d	-	Mr 21 Je 30	Ap 2 - S	b c	Mr 5 Je 17	-	a b
-	Ap 6	-	Ap 3 Ap 10	-	-	-	Ap 23 Ap 27	-	b	Ap 10 Ap 23	-	b
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Mr 11 Mr 21	Ja 1 Fe 19	W - Mr 13	d	-	-	W - Mr 18	W - Mr 6	-	W - Fe 28	-	-
d	Ja 5 Je 27	Ja 1 Fe 21	Fe 17 Ap 24	-	-	-	Ja 2 Je 10	-	-	Mr 13 Ap 9	-	-
-	Mr 30 Ap 10	My 11	W - Mr 20	-	-	-	Fe 13 Ap 28	Ap 2	b	Mr 4 My 8	-	-
-	Mr 14 Ap 3	Fe 21	Ap 17	-	-	-	Ap 18 Ap 25	-	-	Mr 4	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 14 Ap 23	-	-	-	Mr 13	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	c	Ja 25 Je 22	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 18 Ap 24	-	-	Ap 29 My 14	-	-
g	Ap 15 Je 30	Ap 8 Je 30	Ap 10 My 1	-	-	f	Ap 24 Ap 26	-	-	Ap*24 Ap 26	-	b
E r	P	Ja 1 Je 30	P	e p	c	c g	P	P	b	P	Ja 1 My 30	a b
-	-	-	Mr 26 Ap 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	Ja 1 Fe 19	W - Fe 28	-	b	-	Ja 2 Ja 10	W - Ja 3	-	W - Fe 28	-	-
h	-	Ja 1 Ja 7	Fe 13 Mr 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fe 26	-	-
A v	P	Ja 1 Ja 30	P	B b	a d	c d	P	P	b d	P	P	a b
-	Ap 22 Ap 23	Mr 14 Ap 3	-	-	-	f k	Ja 31 Ap 27	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	W - Fe 21	-	-	-	Mr 7	-	-	-	-	-
j q	W - Ja 10	Ja 1 Je 30	Ap 10	i	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a t	P	Ja 1 Je 30	P	c	-	g	P	P	b d	P	Ja 4 Je 5	b
-	-	Ja 1 Je 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a b
-	-	Ja 1 Je 30	W - Ja 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e t	-	Ja 1 Je 30	My 29	-	-	-	Mr 19 My 29	-	-	(p)	-	-
a v	(p)	Ja 1 Je 30	Ap 3 - S	p	-	-	P	Je 18 Je 25	b d	(p)	Ja 16 Je 5	a
-	-	My 10	-	-	-	-	-	My 7	-	-	-	-

poisoned. Dickcissels are greatly increased this year.

C, 72 species, Brown (B), Keya Paha (K), Loup (L), and Rock (R) counties. a = My 27 (B), b = My 27 (R), c = My 30 (L), d = Je 12 (K). e = Je 12 (B), f = Je 12 (R), A = a, b, + c, B = a + b. C = b + c, D = a + c. E = d, e, + f , F= d + e, G = d + f, H = e + f. all by Mark Brogie.

D, 33 species, Buffalo (B), Dawson (D), Kearney (K), and Phelps (P) counties. a = Ja 1 (K) by Mark Brogie, b = Ja 9 (D), c = Ja 26-27 (D), both by Lloyd and Kathryn Kaufman, d = Mr 23, details under Notes, e = My 22 (B), f = My 22 (P), both by Rick Wright. The Osprey was feeding on a road kill. The Whooping Crane information is under Notes. The Goldfinch had a white head but had otherwise normal plumage.

E, 30 species, Boyd (B), Garfield (G), Holt (H), and Wheeler (W) counties. a = Ja 1-2 (G), b = Ja 1-2 (W), c = Mr 5 (B), d = Mr 5 (H), e = Ap 15 (G), f = Ap 15-16 (W), g = My 27 (H), h = My 30 (H), i = My 30 (G), j = Je 12 (H), A = a, b, + c, B = a + b, C = b + f, D = e + f, E = f + g, F = f + i, G = g + h, and H = h + j, all by Mark Brogie.

F, 47 species, Greely (G), Sherman (S), and Valley (V) counties. a = Ja 1-2 (V), b = Ja 1-2 (S), c = Ap 15-16 (V), d = Ap 16 (G), e = Ap 15-16 (S), A = a + b, B = c, d, + e, C = c + d, and D = c + e, all by Mark Brogie, f = My 7. g = My 19. by Ms. Mary Bell. The first Summer Tanager was at Ord after a high wind,

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	A	B	C	McPh.	Lin-coln	C	D	E	F	Hall Howard	Adams	Knox
Sora	-	My 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 24
American Coot	Ap 20 My 29	Mr 26 Je 1	My 27	c	c d	a	My 19	Ap 4 My 14	-	-	-	-	Je 17	My 13 Je 30	Mr 27 Ap 29
Sandhill Crane	Ap 1 Ap 5	-	Ap 10 My 7	-	-	-	-	Fe 27 Ap 3	-	-	-	-	Fe 12 Fe 14	Fe 15 Ap 8	Ap 6
Whooping Crane	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	Ap* 7 Ap 11	-	-
Black-bellied Plover	My 18 My 19	-	-	-	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 2	-	-
Semipalmated Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	e	-	-	Je 3	-	-
Piping Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	f	f	-	-	-	-	-
Killdeer	Mr 24 My 29	Mr26 Je m30	My 8 My 30	b e	c e	a	Je 1 Je 30	Mr 13 Je 25	b H	-	-	b c	Ap 10 Je 29	Mr 2 Je 30	Fe 27 Je 26
Black-n. Stilt	My 3	My 15	-	c	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Avocet	Ap 30	Ap20 Je m 8	-	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b	Je 22	-	-
Greater Yellowlegs	Ap 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 10 Ap 25	-	-	-	i	-	-	Ap 10 Ap 29
Yellowlegs sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Yellowlegs	Ap 19	Ap 30	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 5 Ap 13	-	-	-	-	Je 25	-	Ap 24 Ap 29
Solitary Sandpiper	My 10	Ap 29 My 21	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Willet	Ap 14	Ap 26 Ap 30	-	c	c	-	-	Ap 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 24
Spotted Sandpiper	My 22	Ap 30 My 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 23 Je 30	-
Upland Sandpiper	My 5 My 29	Mym12 My 21	-	b c	c e	-	-	Ap 24 Je 25	E	-	-	-	My 5 Je 15	-	Ap 13 Je 25
Long-billed Curlew	Ap 9 My 22	Ap 20 My 21	-	c	c	*	My 23 Je 30	Ap 13 My 14	e	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hudsonian Godwit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marbled Godwit	My 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Turnstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanderling	My 21	Ap 20 My 21	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	e f	-	-	Je 2	-	-
Semipalmated Sandpiper	My 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Sandpiper	-	Ap 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	e	-	-	-	-	-
White-rumped Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	e	-	-	Je 15	-	-

G	Boone	Polk	H	I	J	Lan-caster	Da-kota	W	Doug.	Sarpy	Cass	P
Pierce								a				a
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 9	b	My 10 My*28		-	-
h Mr 12 Je 30	Ap 10 My 11	Mr 6 My 15	d	-	-	Fe 28 Je 1	Mr 4 My 17	b c	Mr 25 My 11	Ap 24 Ap 24	a b	
- Mr 29 Ap 4	Ap 3	Fe 28 Mr 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fe 22		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- My 10 My 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Ap 19 My 16	-	-	-	-	g	My 9 My 27	-	b	My 9		-	-
- Ap 23 My 1	-	-	-	-	-	My 9	-	-	Ap 27		-	-
L Mr 23 S Je 30	Mr 16 Je 30	Mr 6 - S	p d	c	G k	W Je 30	- Mr 4 Je 30	b d	Mr 4 - S	Mr 6 Je 4	a b	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Ap 13 Je 17	Ap 26	Ap 24	-	-	-	Ap 15 My 16	-	-	Ap 24		-	-
i Ap 2 Je 29	-	Ap 3 My 15	-	-	-	Ap 15 My 12	Ap 25	b	Ap 5 My 12		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 29	-	
- Ap 16 My 20	Ap 19 My 15	Ap 3 My 1	-	-	g	Ap 9 My 20	Ap 22 My 17	b	Ap 15 My 12		-	b
- -	My 7 My 16	My 15	-	-	-	Ap 23 My 23	My 7 My 18	b	Ap 29 My 12		-	-
- Ap 15 Je 28	Ap 23	-	-	-	-	Ap 18 Ap 30	Ap 25 My 1	-	Ap 23 Ap°29		-	-
- My 11 Je 30	My 4 Je 30	My 1 Je 5	-	-	g	Ap 23 Je 6	Ap 28 My 18	-	Ap 29 My 12		-	-
t My 4 Je 30	Ap 20 Je 30	My 8 - S	j	-	-	Ap 27 Je 27	-	d	-		-	a
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Ap 15 My 15	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 27 My 15	My 3 My 7	-	Ap 15 My 12		-	-
- Ap 9 My 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
- My 16	-	-	-	-	-	My 15 My 16	-	-	-		-	-
- My 10 My 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b	°		-	-
- My 9 My 22	Ap 20 My 13	Ap 10 My 11	-	-	g	Ap 27 My 27	My 7 My 17	-	My 10 My 12		-	-
- My 9 Je 28	My 15 My 17	-	-	-	-	Ap 1 My 15	-	-	°		-	-
- My 8 My 22	Ap 20 My 15	Mr 27 My 1	-	-	g	Ap 29 My 27	My 7 My 17	b	My 10 My 12		-	-
u My 9 Je 13	My 16	-	-	-	g	My 4 Je 3	My 17	-	My 10		-	-

and at times alighted within 5 feet of the four observers. The second was at North Loup

G, Antelope (A) and Madison (M) counties, 100 species. a = Ja 2 (A), b = Ja 15 (M), c = Fe 13 (M), d = Fe 21 (A), e = Mr 4 to 6 (A), f = Mr 20 + 24 (M), g = Mr 30-31 (A), h = Ap 1-4 (M), i = Ap 2 (A), j = Ap 7 (A), k = Ap 10 (A), l = Ap 14 (A), m = Ap 21 + 23 (M), n = Ap 23 (A), o = My 5 (A), p = My 11 (A), q = My 19 (A), r = My 22 (A), s = My 23 (M), t = Je 1 (A), u = Je 1 (M), v = Je 25 (A), A = a+ b, B = a + c, C = a + f, D = b + c, E = c + d, F = d + f, G = d + h, H = e + f, I = e + h, J = e + m, K = f + g, L = e + h, M = h + i, N = h + j, O = h + p, P = h + t, Q = h + v, R = m + o, S = m + v, and T = s + v, all by Mark Brogie.

H 67 species, Cedar (C), Dixon (D), and Wayne (W) counties. a = Ja 3 (W), b = Ja 10 (W), c = Ja 17 (W), d = Ja 30 (C), e = Fe 6 (D), f = Mr 20 (W), g = Ap 1 (W), h = Ap 4 (W), i = My 13 (C), j = My 15 (D), k = My 24 (W), l = My 24 (C), m = Je 1 (W), n = Je 8 (W), o = Je 14 (W), p = Je 26 (C), A = a + p, B = a, e, + p, C = b + p, D = d + g, E = d + m, F = g + p, and G = h + o, all by Mark Brogie.

I, 18 species, Butler (B) and Seward (S) counties, a = Fe 13 (B), b = Fe 13 (S), c = Ap 15 (B), d = Ap 15 (S), A = a + b, and B = c + d, all by Mark Brogie.

J, 57 species, Burt (B), Cuming (C), and Stanton (S) counties, a = Ja 3 (S), b = Ja 17 (S), c = Ja 15 + 17 (C),

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	A	B	C h	McPh.	Lin-coln	C	D	E	F	Hall Howard	Adams	Knox
Baird's Sandpiper	My 12	Ap 29 Ap 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	e	-	-	Je 2	-	-
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 17	-	-
Dunlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stilt Sandpiper	My 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-billed Dow.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dowitcher sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-billed Dowitcher	My 4 My 21	My 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Snipe	Ap 20 My 21	Jam 6 Je 8	-	-	c	-	-	Ja 31 Ap 13	f	-	-	-	Je 5	-	Ap 25 My 5
American Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 4 Je 27	-	My 31
Wilson's Phalarope	Ap 20 My 29	Ap 29 Jem14	My 29	c	c	-	-	Ap 22 My 14	b	e	-	-	Je 2	-	Ap 24 Ap 29
Red-necked Phalar.	My 21	My 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin's Gull	-	Ap 29 My 21	-	-	-	-	-	My 14	-	-	-	c	Je 14	My 10 Je 30	Mr 27
Bonaparte's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	Ap 1	Mr 7 My 21	My 29	-	-	-	-	Ap 13 My 14	-	-	-	-	Je 2	Ap 21	Mr 5 Mr 29
Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caspian Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Tern	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forster's Tern	-	My 21	-	-	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 24 Je 26
Least Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	f	-	-	-	-	My 31 Je 26
Black Tern	My 13 My 21	My 21	-	-	c d	-	-	My 14	f	-	-	-	Je 24	-	Je 26
Rock Dove	(p)	P bm	My 29 My 30	-	c	a	-	Fe 22 My 14	-	-	-	a c	P	P	Ja 20 Je 26
Mourning Dove	Ap 1 My 29	Feb25 Jem30	Ap 9 Je 30	b c	c e	*	My 21 Je 30	Ap 4 Je 25	A G	-	-	b C	Mr 20 Je 30	Mr 29 Je 30	Mr 30 Je 26
Inca Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 25	-	My 26 Je 26
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	My 20	-	-	-	-	a	-	Je 5	-	-	-	-	My 20 Je 29	My 12 Je 30	My 22 Je 25

G	Boone	Polk	H	I	J	Lancaster	Dakota	W	Doug. Sarpy	Cass	P a
Pierce											
-	Mr 23 My 20	Ap 11 My 15	Mr 27 My 1	-	-	My 5 My 31	Ap 19 My 10	-	Ap 20 My 9	-	-
-	Ap 19 My 29	-	My 1 My 29	-	g	Ap 21 Je 3	My 7 My 17	-	Mr 31 My 12	-	-
-	My 16 My 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	My 20 My 13	My 8	-	-	-	My 9 My 27	My 7	-	My 10 My 12	-	-
-	-	-	My 19 My*20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	My 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 7	-	My 11	-	-
-	Ap 8 My 15	-	-	-	g	Ap 27 My 12	-	-	My°12	-	-
-	Mr 31 Ap 23	Ja 1 Ap 20	Mr 27 Ap 24	-	d -	Ap 2 My 5	Ap 17 My 18	b	Mr 31 Ap 29	-	-
-	-	-	Mr 26	-	-	-	-	b	Ap 15	-	-
o	Ap 17 My 29	Ap 23 My 13	My 1	-	g	Ap 27 My 15	My 7	-	Ap 20 My 11	-	-
-	-	My 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
m	Fe 23 Je 30	Ap 8 Ap 25	Ap 17 Ap 24	-	h	Mr 5 My 15	Mr 22 Ap 24	-	Mr 26 Ap 26	-	-
-	Ap 2 My 22	-	-	-	-	Ap 15 My 23	-	-	-	-	-
-	Mr 9 My 29	Mr 12 Ap 24	Fe 28	-	-	W -	Mr 4 My 12	b	Mr 4 My 12	-	-
-	Mr 20 Ap 2	-	*	-	-	W - Je 30	Mr 15	-	Ap 5	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	My 23 My 25	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 17 My 12	-	b	-	-	-
-	Ap 22 My 29	-	-	-	-	Ap 27 My 16	Ap 28	b	Ap 26 My 12	-	b
-	-	-	-	p	-	Ap 21 My*16	-	-	Je* 8	-	-
-	My 10 Je 30	My 2 My 16	Mr 27	-	-	My 12 My 16	My 7 My 15	-	My 9 My 14	-	-
H o	P	Ja 1 Je 30	P	-	A d	h	P	P	d P	Ja Je	4 a 5 b
M v	W - Je 30	Mr 30 Je 30	Ap 3 - S	p	d	g M	W - Je 30	Ap* 6 Je 30	b d	W - - S	Ap 24 Je 5	a b
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	My 11 Je 30	My 15	n	-	My 6 Je 27	Je 26	d	My 12	-	-
-	My 16 Je 13	My 11 Je 30	My 15 - S	-	-	My 4 Je 30	Je 11 Je 25	d	My 5 Je 29	-	-

d = Ja 15 (B), e = Ap 1-3 (S), f = My 8 (S), g = My 8 (C), h = My 8 (B), i = Je 5 (C), j = Je 5 (B), k = Je 11 (C), A = a + c, B = a, g, + h. C = a, c +h, D = a, g, + h, E = b, c, + h, F = b + g, G = e + g, H = e, g, + h, I = e, j, + k, K = e + k, L = g + h, and M = j + k. all by Mark Brogie.

Pa, 59 species, including Accipiter sp. Pawnee Co., a = Ap 15 and b = Ap 23, by Alan Grenon. This is a scouting and a final trip by Audubon Society of Omaha to see the Prairie Chickens at Burchard Lake.

Wa, 117 species (plus 14 recorded only in Iowa), Washington Co., a = Mr 2, by Shelley Bonsell, b = Ap 30, Spring Bird Count at DeSoto NWR, b = Ap 30, recorded with b, but only in Iowa segments of the count, c = My 24, by Tanya Bray and by Rick Wright, d = Je 7 by Ruth Green on a Breeding Bird Survey, e = Je 21 and f = Je 25, both by Tanya Bray.

Adams, Hastings, 109 species, Miss Bernice Welch, reporter, Elsie Helzer, Esther Kennedy, Judy Kestner, and Dorothy Marsh. Mrs. Helzer observed a Brown Thrasher feeding a baby Brown-headed Cowbird.

Antelope, see G.

Banner, see Scotts Bluff.

Boone, Albion, 156 species, Wayne J. Mollhoff, reporter.

Box Butte, see A.

Boyd, see E.

Brown, see C.

Buffalo, see D.

Burt, see J.

Butler, see I.

Cass, Elmwood, 67 species, Kevin DeGarmo, reporter, Ruth Green,

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	A	B	C h	McPh.	Lin-coln	C	D	E	F	Hall Howard	Adams	Knox
Common Barn-Owl	Ap 10	Ap 7 Je 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(p)	-	-
E. Screech-Owl	-	(p)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	Mr 9 Je 22
Great Horned Owl	(p)	P m	P	-	-	a	-	(p)	-	-	-	-	P	P	Ja 11 Je 1
Snowy Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burrowing Owl	Ap 22 My 28	My 22 Jem25	-	-	-	*	-	Je 9	-	-	-	-	My 28 Je 27	-	-
Barred Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Saw-whet Owl	My 14	My 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Nighthawk	My 26 My 28	My 27 Je 22	My 2 Je 30	-	c	a	My 30 Je 20	-	E	-	-	-	Je 18 Je 30	My 23 Je 30	My 19 Je 29
Common Poorwill	-	My x	-	-	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 31
Chuck-will's-wid.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whip-poor-will	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chimney Swift	Ap 30	Ap 26 Je 30	My 27 My 29	b	-	a c	-	My 14	a d	-	-	-	My 1 Je 29	Ap 29 Je 30	Ap 24 Je 29
White-throated Swift	Ap 30 My 21	Ap 30 Je 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belted Kingfisher	(p)	P	-	-	-	a	-	Fe 16 My 14	E	-	-	-	Ja 30 Je 30	P Je 30	Ap 13 Je 26
Lewis' Woodpecker	My 21	My 15	My 20 My 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	Ap 25 My 29	Myb17 Je 8	My 21 Je 22	-	-	a	-	My 14 Je 25	b F	-	-	-	My 1 Je 30	My 10 Je 30	Ap 24 Je 26
Red-bellied Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	e	-	-	-	P	W Ap 7	- Fe 27 Je 26
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fe 3 My 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downy Woodpecker	(p)	P	P	-	-	-	-	W My 14	- e f	a	-	a	P	(p)	P
Hairy Woodpecker	(p)	(p)	-	-	-	-	-	W Ap 26	-	-	-	-	P	(p)	P
Northern Flicker	(p)	P b	Ap 14 Je 30	-	-	a	-	P	b F	-	-	c	P	(p)	P
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Je 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W. Wood-Pewee	My 15 My 29	Myb10 My 22	Ap 20 Je 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Wood-Pewee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	-	-	-	-	-	My 31 Je 26

G	Pierce	Boone	Polk	H	I	J	Lancaster	Dakota	W a	Doug. Sarpy	Cass	P a
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	* (p)	-	-	-	-	-
l	-	Ja 1 Je 30	-	-	-	-	(p)	Ja 4	-	(p)	NR	-
a	P	Ja 1 Je 30	(p)	-	-	-	(p)	Je 10 Je 18	b	(p)	Ja 1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W - Ja 3	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	Je 10	f	P	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 10 Mr 31	-	-
-	Mr 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 3	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	My 25 Je 1	My 15 Je 30	-	-	-	-	My 10 Je 30	My 17 Je 30	-	My 6 - S	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 3 Je 13	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 29 Je 13	f	Je°22	-	-
-	My 6 Je 30	Ap 24 Je 30	Ap 24 - S	p	-	L M	Ap 18 Je 30	Ap 28 Je 30	d	Ap 20 - S	-	b
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 5 Je 11	-	My 6 Je 20	-	-
h j	Ap 2 Je 30	Ap 1 Je 30	Ja 9 - S	E p	-	i	W - Je 30	W - Ap 28	b c	W - Je 29	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e v	My 4 Je 30	My 1 Je 30	My 1 - S	-	-	h	Ap 23 Je 30	My 2 Je 30	b d	Ap 15 - S	Fe 15 Je 5	-
e	-	Ja 1 Je 30	W - My 29	p	-	g j	P	P	b	P	Ja 1 My 29	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 5	-	-
e k	P	Ja 1 Je 30	P	a p	-	c g	P	P	b d	P	Ja 1 Je 5	-
e	(p)	Ja 1 Je 30	(p)	a G	-	a g	(p)	P	b c	P	Ja 1 Je 5	-
G v	P	Ja 1 Je 30	P	p	-	a F	P	P	b c	P	Ja 1 Je 5	b
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 9 My 14	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	p	-	-	My 15 Je 30	Je 3 Je 30	c e	My 6 Je 29	-	-

Gertrude Wood. A Downy Woodpecker banded in Cass Co. this spring had been banded in Fontenelle Forest, Sarpy Co., two years before, which was also true of a White-breasted Nuthatch, and another Nuthatch had been banded two years ago near Schramm State Park, also in Sarpy Co. but about 25 miles from the Forest.

Cedar, see H.

Cherry, see B.

Cuming, see J.

Dakota, South Sioux City, 168 species, Bill Huser, reporter, Mark Brogie, Jerry Probst, Dave and Lois Stage. After the Ja 1 record Mourning Doves were not recorded again until Ap 6.

Dawes, Crawford, 83 species, Jim Minyard, reporter, Mark Brogie (My 27-30), Rick Wright (My 20-21). Birds shown with only May dates are not necessarily migrant or just summer birds, since Mr. Brogie and Mr. Wright covered parts of the county not covered by Mr. Minyard.

Dawson, see D.

Dixon, see H.

Douglas (and Sarpy), Omaha and Bellevue, 220 species, plus 4 marked °, Tanya Bray, R. G. Cortelyou, Ruth Green, and Babs and Loren Padelford, reporters, Russ Benedict, Duane Bright, Alan Grenon, Clyde and Emma Johnson, Ray Korpi, Alice Rushton, Ione Wethman, and Rick Wright. ° marks species reported on the Spring Count, which used the Christmas Count area, which includes parts of Iowa; it was not practical to try to reconstruct the count to eliminate birds seen only in Iowa (except, unfortunately, the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, which was unusal enough to leave no doubt that it was seen in Iowa). The

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	A	B	C h	McPh.	Lin- coln	C	D	E	F	Hall Howard	Adams	Knox
Yellow-b. Flyc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acadian Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Willow Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least Flycatcher	My 21 My 22	My 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 3 My 14	My 1 My 27
Western Flyc.	My 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Empidonax sp.	-	My 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Phoebe	My 21 My 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	d	-	-	-	My 3 Je 27	-	Ap 13 Je 26
Say's Phoebe	Ap 10 My 28	Ap 10 Je 8	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 6
Great Crested Flycatcher	My 21 My 29	-	-	-	-	-	Je 6 Je 30	-	d e	-	-	-	My 15 Je 30	My 11 Je 30	My 31 Je 26
Cassin's Kingbird	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Kingbird	My 10 My 29	Myb9 Jem30	My 26 Je 30	b c•	e	a	Je 3 Je 30	My 14 Je 9	B H	-	g	-	My 28 Je 30	My 14 Je 30	My 18 Je 26
Eastern Kingbird	My 11 My 29	Myb15 Jem 8	My 13 Je 30	-	c e	a	-	My 14 Je 25	A E	-	g h	-	My 5 Je 30	My 10 Je 30	My 10 Je 26
Horned Lark	My 21 My 29	P bm	P	b c	c e	a	Je 2 Je 30	Ja 2 Je 9	-	a	-	A c	P	W - Ap 11	P
Purple Martin	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	My 14	-	-	-	-	My 3 Je 29	Ap 26 Je 30	Ap 25 Je 29
Tree Swallow	-	-	My 26 My 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 29	-	Ap 24 Je 26
Violet-green Swallow	My 21 My 29	My 22	My 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Rough-winged Swallow	Ap 16 My 29	Apm30 My 22	-	-	-	a	-	-	d e	-	-	-	My 8 Je 28	My 23 Je 30	My 10 Je 26
Bank Swallow	My 22	My 22 m	-	-	-	-	-	My 14	-	-	-	-	My 4 Je 24	My 15 Je 30	My 10 Je 1
Cliff Swallow	Ap 21 My 29	Apb30 Jem30	My 30 -	b c	c	a	-	My 14 My 25	D H	-	-	-	My 28 Je 28	-	Ap 29 Je 26
Barn Swallow	Ap 19 My 29	Apb18 Jem30	My 27 Je 30	b c	c d	-	My 19 Je 30	My 14 Je 3	A F	-	g i	e	Ap 24 Je 27	Ap 26 Je 30	Ap 24 Je 26
Blue Jay	My 29	P b	Je 2 Je 15	-	-	a	My 25 Je 30	W Je 9	- E	b	a	d	a	P	P
Pinyon Jay	My 20 My 29	Wb My 22	(p)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clark's Nutcrack.	Fe 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-billed Magpie	My 20 My 29	P bm	My 28 My 29	-	-	a	-	Mr 30 My 14	d f	a	b c	-	P	Ap 1 Je 30	P
American Crow	My 20 My 21	P bm	P	-	e	a	-	My 14 Je 9	a E	-	B F	A D	P	(p)	P
Black-capped Chickadee	My 20 My 29	P b	P	-	-	a	-	P	d e	a	c	a	P	P	P
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

G	Pierce	Boone	Polk	H	I	J	Lancaster	Dakota	W a	Doug. Sarpy	Cass	P a
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My° 8	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 14 My 26	-	-	My 8	-	-
-	-	Je 1 Je 30	-	-	-	-	My 4 Je 2	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	My 6 My 15	My 8 My 15	-	-	-	My 1 My 27	-	b c	My 5 My 12	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	°	-	-
j	Ap 1 Ap 24	Ap 1 Je 30	Ap 10 - S	-	-	-	Ap 16 My 15	Ap 22 Je 11	-	Ap 10 Je 25	-	-
-	-	-	Ap 10 - S	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap*28	-	-
-	-	My 11 Je 30	-	p	-	-	Ap 30 Je 30	My 7 Je 30	b e	My 3 Je 29	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
r s	My 16 Je 30	My 8 Je 30	My 8 - S	-	-	-	My 5 Je 30	My 15 Je 30	d	My 7 Je 30	-	-
o v	My 6 Je 30	My 7 Je 30	My 1 - S	p	-	h	Ap 15 Je 30	My 7 Je 30	b d	Ap 30 Je 29	Ap 29 Je 4	-
a n	P	Ja 1 Je 30	Ja 1 Fe 7	-	-	-	W - Mr 29	P	d	W - Ap° 8	-	-
-	Ap 22 Je 30	Ap 4 Je 30	Ap 24 - S	-	-	-	Ap 8 Je 30	Ap 4 Je 30	d	Mr 25 Je 30	Mr 31 Je 5	b
-	Ap 3 Je 30	Ap 10	Ap 24	-	-	-	Ap 2 Je 30	Ap 12 Je 14	b	Mr 27 Je 20	-	a b
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	My 2 Je 30	Ap 8 Je 30	Ap 10 - S	p	-	-	Ap 9 Je 30	Ap 19 Je 30	b e	Ap 9 Je 28	-	a b
-	My 17	My 7 Je 30	Ap 24	p	-	-	My 9 Je 27	My 7 Je 30	-	Ap 9 Ap°30	-	-
-	My 20 Je 30	Ap 24 Je 30	My 1 - S	-	-	g k	-	My 17 Je 30	d	Ap 30 Je 29	-	-
p v	Ap 14 Je 30	Ap 24 Je 30	Ap 17 - S	p	c	L M	Ap 15 Je 30	Ap 17 Je 30	b d	Ap 9 Je 30	Ap 24 Je 5	b
d v	P	Ja 1 Je 30	P	A b	-	b G	P	P	b d	P	Ja 1 Je 5	a b
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e v	Ap 10 Je 19	Ja 1 Je 30	W - Ap*17	-	-	-	Mr 31	Je 5 Je 13	-	-	-	-
B t	P	Ja 1 Je 30	P	a g	a d	C K	P	P	b d	P	Ja 1 Je 5	a b
d k	P	Ja 1 Je 30	P	b p	-	-	P	P	b e	P	Ja 1 Je 4	a b
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b e	P	-	-

Cattle Egrets were seen "about two weeks before" My 27. Snow Geese seen as late as Ap 8 were free-flying, but might be being fed. Two small, sleeping ducks with cocked tails seen My 9 may have been Ruddies. A Sora was coming morning and night to a feeder in west Omaha My 28, and probably later. Information on the Least Terns is given under Notes. The two Say's Phoebes were seen in Fontenelle Forest in the afternoon, and not again. An immature Dickcissel was coming to a feeder in Bellevue in the middle of January. There were 3,000 to 4,000 birds in the Longspur flock, in southern Sarpy Co. Western Douglas Co. was not well covered this year, and in particular the Bobolinks probably arrived earlier and stayed later than shown.

Garfield, see E.

Grant, see B.

Greeley, see F.

Hall, see Howard.

Holt, see E.

Hooker, see B.

Howard (and Hall), St. Libory and Grand Island, Bill Schleicher and Paul Bedell, reporters, Ray Kusek, Clara McCann, Pat Scogins, Helen Seim, Jack Zlonke. The Mississippi Kite was an adult, and was under observations for about an hour, from Mormon Island, Information on the Whooping Cranes is under Notes.

Kearney, see D.

Keya Paha, see C.

Kimball, see Scotts Bluff.

Knox, Creighton, 158 species, Mark A. Brogie, reporter.

Lancaster, Lincoln, 208 species, and the possibility that a Scaup sp. was a Greater. Tanya Bray, Larry Einemann, Wm. C. Garthright, Norma

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	A	B	C h	McPh.	Lin-coln	C	D	E	F	Hall Howard	Adams	Knox
Red-breasted Nuthatch	My 21 My 29	Mrb26 My 22	Mr 3 Je 25	-	-	-	-	W - Fe 5	d e	-	-	-	W - Fe 24	W - Ap 26	-
White-breasted Nuthatch	My 28	-	P	-	-	-	-	Fe 22	d	-	-	b	W - Fe 27	P	W - My 31
Pygmy Nuthatch	My 28	Myb21 MyB22	Mr 7 Je 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Creeper	-	Mr 6	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 19	-	a	-	a	W - Fe 20	W - Ap 7	Ja 9 Mr 12
Rock Wren	Ap 23 My 22	My 21	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bewick's Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 1
House Wren	My 15 My 29	Apb29 Je 14	My 9 Je 30	-	-	a	-	My 14	d e	-	-	-	My 21 Je 30	Ap 25 Je 30	Fe 7 Je 26
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sedge Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 26
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 1	-	-	-	-	-	W - Mr 2	W - Ja 2
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	-	-	Ja 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W - Mr 2	-
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	My 1	Apb30 My 22	Mr 18 Je 27	-	-	-	-	Ap 5	-	-	d	-	W - Je 30	-	Fe 27 Je 26
Mountain Bluebird	Mr 10 My 28	Mrb 5 My 22	Mr 9 Je 30	-	-	-	-	Fe 29 My 14	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 8 Ja 9	-
Townsend's Solitaire	Ap 12	Ja 6 Ap 24	-	-	-	-	-	Fe 19 My 14	-	-	-	-	W - Fe 14	-	-
Veery	-	My 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 4 My 10	-	-
Gray-cheeked Thrush	-	My 21	-	-	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 10 My 23	My 22
Swainson's Thrush	My 11 My 29	Myb15 My 22	-	-	-	-	My 19	My 14	-	-	-	-	-	My 3 My 23	My 19 My 23
Hermit Thrush	-	My 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 31 Je 26
American Robin	Mr 24 My 19	P bm	Mr 21 Je 30	c	c d	a	My 19 Je 30	P	b F	-	c G	a B	Mr 25 Je 30	Fe 15 Je 30	P
Gray Catbird	My 15 My 28	My 18 My 21	Ap 8 Ap 18	-	b	-	-	My 14	e	-	-	-	My 28 Je 28	My 12 Je 30	My 19 Je 26
Northern Mockingbird	-	My 20 My 24	-	-	-	-	-	My 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 31

G	Pierce	Boone	Polk	H	I	J	Lan-caster	Da-kota	W a	Doug.	Sarpy	Cass	P a
e	-	Ap 10	-	-	-	-	Ja 17 My 15	-	-	-		-	-
e k	P	Ja 1 Je 30	W - My 1	-	-	c g	P	P	b d	P		Ja 1 My 30	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	Ja 1 Fe 10	-	-	-	c	W - Mr 21	W - Ja 25	-	W - My 29		Fe 15	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 6 Je 26	-	-	W - Je 29		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
o v	My 2 Je 30	My 1 Je 30	My 8 - S	p	-	g	Ap 17 Je 30	My 7 Je 30	b d	Ap 12 Je 30		Ap 24 Je 5	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 30	-	-	W - Ap 3		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 8 My 12		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	Ap 3	Ja 1 Ja 11	-	-	-	-	W - Ap 10	W - Ja 25	-	W - Ap 4		Ja 16	-
-	-	Ap 25 My 5	-	-	-	-	Ap 8 My 4	Ap 23	b	Fe 6 My 13		Fe 15 Ap 24	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 16 My 15	My 2	-	Ap 12 My 30		-	-
d k	Mr 12 Je 30	Mr 6 Je 30	W - - S	-	-	-	W - Je 30	My 7	b d	Mr 8 Je 29		Je 5	-
-	Mr 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	My 8	-	-	-	-	My 14 My 20	-	-	°		-	-
-	-	My 24	My 15	-	-	g	Ap 29 My 13	My 3 My 4	-	My 2 My 13		-	-
-	-	Ap 30 My 25	-	-	-	-	Ap 27 Je 2	My 3 My 15	c	Ap 25 My 29		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 16 My 11	-	-	Ap 10 Ap°28		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 4 Je 26	My 7 Je 11	c e	My 2 Je 25		-	-
F Q	W - Je 30	Ja 1 Je 30	W - - S	D G	c d	D j	Ja 15 Je 30	W - Je 30	b e	W - - S		Ap 24 Je 5	a b
q r	My 16 Je 30	My 11 Je 30	My 8 - S	p	-	-	My 1 Je 30	My 7 Je 30	b e	Ap 26 Je 30		My 14 Je 5	-
-	-	-	My 15 - S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		My 21	-

Johnson, Paul and Karla Kaufman, Thomas E. Labedz, Mabel B. Ott, Babs and Loren Padelford, reporters, Esther V. Bennett, Mark Brogie, John Dinan, Alan Grenon, Rick Wright. There were mallard-sized Canada Geese at Holmes Lake Ja 16 to Ap 23. They came and went with a flock of large Canadas. Rick Wright reported a Scaup sp. Ja 1. There were two sightings of the Barrow's Goldeneye - one at Branched Oak Lake and one at Wagon Train Lake. The first was alone, with no other water birds in the area; the second was by itself, but a mixed flock of other ducks was near. Dr. Johnson noted that both birds seemed to have their feathers rather rumpled, in contrast to the sleek look of the Common Goldeneyes she had been seeing. The Least Terns are covered under Notes. John Dinan reported Barn-Owls nesting near Lincoln. Mr 18 Larry Einemann saw Pine Siskins carrying nesting material to a Norway spruce, and on Mr 25 he saw a Siskin on the nest. He last saw Siskins in Lincoln on My 19. The Baird's Sparrows are covered under Notes.

Lincoln, North Platte, 130 species, Mrs. A. B. Gunlicks, reporter, Harold Cunningham, Erma Grill, Greg Hoover, Pat McEvoy, Margaret Morton, Esther Newhouse, Carol Somerhalder, Howard and Wilma Wyman. The Swans were reported on page 46 of the June issue. A report on Whooping Cranes in adjacent Perkins Co. is under Notes,

Loup, see C.

McPherson, Tryon, 34 species, Mrs. Oona Bassett, reporter. Mrs. Bassett spends the winter

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	A	B	C h	McPh.	Lin-coln	C	D	E	F	Hall Howard	Adams	Knox
Brown Thrasher	My 6 My 21	Apb 7 My 31	My 21 Je 30	-	-	a	My 19 Je 30	My 14 Je 9	E	-	-	-	Ap 25 Je 30	Ap 25 Je 30	My 1 Je 26
Water Pipit	-	My 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bohemian Waxwing	-	Fe* 1 Ap 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	-	W - Myb31	-	-	b	-	-	Mr 14	-	-	-	-	Je 26	Mr 1 My 13	Fe 27 Je 26
Northern Shrike	Ja 3 Mr 30	Ja 1 Mr 21	Ap 29 My 8	-	-	-	-	Ap 5	-	-	b	a	-	-	Fe 7 Mr 5
Shrike sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loggerhead Shrike	Ap 20 My 21	Ap 25 Je 8	-	c	c	a	-	Ja 31 My 14	e	-	f i	-	-	My 23	Ap 7 My 11
European Starling	My 22 My 28	P bm	My 27 My 29	-	-	a	-	P	b c	a	b g	A C	P	(p)	P
White-eyed Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bell's Vireo	-	Myb21	-	-	b	a	-	My 14	d e	-	-	-	-	-	My 22 Je 26
Solitary Vireo	My 21 My 29	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-throated Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warbling Vireo	-	Myb15 My 25	My 28 My 29	-	-	-	-	My 14	-	-	-	-	My 5 Je 26	My 14 Je 30	My 10 Je 26
Philadelphia Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-eyed Vireo	My 21 My 29	Myb21 Je 14	My 27 My 29	-	-	-	-	-	d e	-	-	-	My 21 Je 27	My 10 My 23	My 22 Je 26
Golden-winged Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee Warbler	-	My 22 b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 28 Ap 8	My 12 My 23	My 22 My 23
Orange-crowned Warbler	My 12 My 15	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 24 My 12	My 22
Nashville Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Parula	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Warbler	My 12 My 29	Myb 6 Jem 8	My 26 Je 24	-	-	a	My 23	My 14 Je 25	e	-	h	-	My 5 Je 29	My 3 My 15	My 10 Je 27
Chestnut-sided Warbler	My 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magnolia Warbler	-	-	-	-	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 15	-
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Ap 26 My 21	Apb26 My 22	My 1 Je 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 19 My 12	Ap 25 My 10
Black-throated Green Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

G		Boone		Polk		H	I	J	Lan-		Da-	W	Doug.		Cass		P
	Pierce								caster		kota	a	Sarpy				a
n	Ap 19	Ap 25		My*	1	p	-	-	Ap 2	My 1		b	Mr 28		Ap 29		b
t	Je 30	Je 30		-	S				Je 30	Je 30		e	-	S	Je 5		
-	-	-		Ap 17		-	-	-	-	-		-	Mr 15		-		-
													Mr°31				
-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-		-
e	Ap 3	-		W	-	-	-	-	Ja 29	W -		c	Fe 21		Je 4		-
k	Ap 10			Ap 24					Je 28	Je 11			Je 20		Je 5		
e	Fe 9	Ja 1		W	-	-	-	-	W -	W -		-	Ja 22		-		-
	Fe 21	Ja 7		Ja 17					Mr 12	Ja 25							
-	-	-		-		-	-	-	Fe 13	-		-	My 9		-		-
i	Ap 23	Ap 10		W	-	p	-	-	Fe 28	-		-	Ap 2		-		a
r	Ap 24	Je 30		Ap 10					Je 16				Ap 24				b
D	P	Ja 1		P		b	A	D	P	P		b	P		Ja 1		a
Q		Je 30				F	B	k				d			Je 5		b
-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-		-	My 3		-		-
													My 8				
-	-	-		-		p	-	-	My 16	Je 5		-	Je°24		-		-
									Je 17	Je 25							
-	-	-		-		-	-	-	My 10	My 5		-	My 3		-		-
									My 19				My 10				
-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-		-	My 3		-		-
													Je 21				
q	My 16	Ap 30		Je 5		p	-	-	Ap 28	My 3		b	Ap 23		Ap 29		-
v	Je 30	Je 30		Je 26					Je 30	Je 30		d	Je 23		Je 4		
-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-		-	My 5		-		-
													My 8				
-	-	My 7		-		1	-	-	My 13	My 7		b	My 6		-		-
									My 19	Je 30		c	Je 28				
-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	My 7		c	My 6		-		-
													My 11				
-	-	-		My 6		-	-	-	Ap 23	My 7		b	My 1		-		-
									My 16	My 17			My 24				
o	-	My 7		-		-	-	-	Ap 23	My 7		b	Ap 27		-		-
		My 11							My 19				My 17				
-	-	-		My 6		-	-	-	My 2	My 7		b	My 2		-		-
									My 15				My 11				
-	-	-		-		-	-	-	My 7	-		-	Ap 16		-		-
													My 29				
o	My 16	My 6		My 6		p	-	g	Ap 23	My 3		b	My 2		-		-
q	Je 30	Je 30		-	S				Je 30	Je 18		d	Je 21				
-	-	My 16		-		-	-	-	-	-		-	My 10		-		-
													My 24				
-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	My 7		-	My 5		-		-
													My 12				
p	My 2	Ap 20		Ap 24		-	-	-	Ap 16	My 1		b	Ap 20		Ap 24		-
	My 15	My 11		My 6					My 24	My 5			My 10		Ap 29		
-	-	-		-		-	-	-	My 8	-		-	-		-		-
									My 26								

in Arizona, and My 17 is the earliest date reported, so winter birds and early migrants are not included. She noted that the Blue Jay was new there.

Madison, see G.

Morrill, see Scotts Bluff.

Pawnee, see Pa, page 63.

Perkins, see Lincoln.

Phelps, see D.

Pierce, Pierce, 148 species, Mark A. Brogie and Larry D. Roper, reporters.

Polk, Polk, 143 species, Norris Alfred, reporter, Mark Brogie, Daryl and Margaret Giblin, Dick Gustafson, Lennis Lind, Barbara Lucas, Lee, Shirley, and Steve Morris, A Great Blue Heron was seen Ja 16; a Green-winged Teal was seen Je 15; a Gadwall Ja 9; a Turkey Vulture Fe 14; and a Northern Harrier Ap 24. No Lesser Scaup were recorded between Mr 8 and Ap 24. Mr. Morris commented that the Buff-breasted Sandpipers arrived late this year, and probably were there after My 20, when he left for the Annual Meeting. A possible Herring Gull was seen Ap 14; a Magpie was seen My 29; a Brown Thrasher on Fe 7; Bobolinks were recorded before My 29, but date not specified; there was a gap in observations of Yellow-headed Blackbirds from Ap 24 to Je 26; and Purple Finches were seen before Ja 17, again date not given.

Rock, see see C.

Sarpy, see Douglas.

Scotts Bluff, Gering, 170 species, plus Empidonax sp. and Oporornis sp., Alice Kenitz, reporter, Joyce Brashear, Lydia Bolz, Felix and Lucy Koenig, Bob

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	A	B	C h	McPh.	Lin- coln	C	D	E	F	Hall Howard	Adams	Knox
Blackburnian Warbler	-	My 22 My 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-throated - Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	Je	1	Je 3 Je 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palm Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bay-breasted W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blackpoll Warbler	-	My 22	-	-	b	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 10 My 15	My 22 My 23
Cerulean Warb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-and-white Warbler	My 21 My 28	-	My 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 3	-
American Redstart	My 21 My 29	My 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	e	-	-	-	-	My 15 My 18	My 22
Prothonatary Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worm-eating W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ovenbird	My 19 My 29	-	My 27	-	-	-	-	-	d e	-	-	-	-	-	My 31
Northern Waterthrush	My 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 5 My 11
La. Waterthrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mourning Warbler	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MacGillivray's W.	My 15	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Yellowthroat	My 12 My 21	My 9 My 22	My 29	-	-	a	-	My 14	b F	-	-	-	My 28 Je 26	My 10 Je 30	My 19 Je 27
Hooded Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Warbler	-	Ap 28 My 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 9	-
Canada Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-breasted Chat	My 11 My 29	My 21	-	-	-	a	-	-	e	-	-	-	My 10 Je 24	-	My 31
Summer Tanager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	f g	-	-	-
Scarlet Tanager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 23 Je 27	-	My 31
Western Tanager	My 15 My 29	My 21 My 22	My 20 Je 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cardinal	-	-	-	-	a	a	-	P	d e	a	-	-	P	P	Ap 29 Je 25
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	b	-	-	b	-	-	My 14	d	-	-	-	My 18 Je 18	My 1 Je 30	My 31 Je 26
Black-headed Grosbeak	My 2 My 29	My 6 My 21	My 1 Je 29	-	b	a	-	-	d	-	-	-	-	-	-

G	Pierce	Boone	Polk	H	I	J	Lancaster	Dakota	W a	Doug. Sarpy	Cass	P a
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 13	-	c	My 8 My 10	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 13 My 25	-	-
-	-	My 11	-	-	-	-	My 1 My 11	-	b	My 6 My 8	-	b
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 3	-	-
-	-	-	My 6 My 7	-	-	-	My 5 My 14	-	b	My 5 My 14	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My° 8	-	-
-	-	My 11	My 6	-	-	-	Ap 30 My 8	My 3 My 7	b	Ap 28 Je 20	-	-
r	-	My 11	My 8 My 15	-	-	-	My 1 My 19	My 7 Je 30	c e	My 2 Je 29	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 28 Je 22	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 11	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 3 My 19	My 7	c	My 3 Je 22	-	-
o	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 29 My 16	My 5 My 7	b	Ap 27 My 10	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	o	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 7	e	My 3 My 15	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 24	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 15 My 25	-	c	My°14	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o v	My 10 Je 30	My 4 Je 30	My 15 - S	p	-	-	My 4 Je 30	My 7 Je 30	b d	My 2 Je 29	Ap 24	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 8	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 4 My 16	-	-	Ap 30 My 12	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 5	-	-	My 25	-	-
-	-	My 11	-	-	-	-	My 8 Je 29	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 5	-	My 11 Je 22	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 15	Je 5 Je 25	c	My 7 Je 17	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I v	Fe 8 My 29	Ja 1 Je 30	P	p	-	c	P	P	b d	P	Ja 1 Je 5	a b
p	-	My 7 Je 30	My 22 - S	-	-	g	Ap 30 Je 30	My 7 Je 30	b d	Ap 29 Je 30	My 14	-
-	-	My 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Kruger, Bob Larkin, Lynne Vacanti, Nora Mae Vance. b and m mark birds reported from Banner and Morrill counties, respectively, at the Annual Meeting; B birds reported from Banner Co. and K from Kimball Co. Je 21. Several observers saw the Snowy Egret, and noted that it was somewhat smaller than a Great Blue Heron, had all white feathers, black legs and bill, and bright yellow feet. The greenish-black back and pinkish-red belly and lower breast of the Lewis' Woodpecker were apparent as it lit on a fence post, and in a later view the observers could see the grayish breast patch that extended around the neck in a collar. The Black-necked Stilts (three) were seen about 3.5 miles south of Gering, on Highway 71. The birds were black on the top of the head, down the back of the neck, and on the back. The bill was black, straight, and needle-like. The lower part of the head, front of the neck, breast, and belly were white. The legs wre bright red. Mrs. Kenitz had seen one Stilt in 1979, near this sighting, but she thinks this is the first time three have been seen at one time in Scotts Bluff Co. The Pine Grosbeak, a female, was a little smaller than a Robin, had a very large bill, and a notched tail. The plumage was rather plain, basicly gray, with indistinct white wing bars. There was greenish yellow on top of the head, down the back, and on the rump, which seemed brighter on the head than elsewhere. Other observers went back later and found the bird. The two Pygmy Nuthatches seen Je 21, feeding in a pine tree, were about a half mile

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	A	B	C h	McPh.	Lin-coln	C	D	E	F	Hall Howard	Adams	Knox
Blue Grosbeak	My 23	My 24 Je 8	-	-	-	a	My 21 My 22	-	d	-	-	-	-	-	My 22 Je 26
Lazuli Bunting	My 28	Myb 6 Je 30	-	-	b	-	My 22 My 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 12	-
Indigo Bunting	-	My 15 My 22	-	-	b	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 15 Je 30	My 21 Je 26
Painted Bunting	-	My 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dickcissel	-	K	My 30	-	-	*	-	Je 9 Je 25	b F	-	-	-	My 25 Je 30	My 23 Je 30	My 27 Je 26
Green-tailed T.	My 21	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rufous-sided Towhee	Ap 26 My 29	Apb28 Je 14	My 5 Je 30	-	-	-	-	Ap 22 My 14	d e	-	-	-	-	Ap 14 My 15	Ap 13 Je 26
American Tree Sparrow	Ja 1 Ap 4	W - My 21	P	-	-	-	My 22 My 25	W - Ja 2	-	a	-	b	W - Mr 20	Ja 1 Ap 1	W - Mr 29
Chipping Sparrow	Ap 30 My 29	Apb23 My 22	Ap 26 Je 29	-	-	-	-	My 14	e	-	-	-	My 5 Je 30	Ap 8 Je 30	Ap 24 Je 26
Clay-colored Sparrow	My 21	Myb 6 My 22	-	-	-	-	-	My 14	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 26 My 12	My 22
Brewer's Sparrow	Ap 15 My 28	My 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	My 14	d e	-	-	-	Ap 6 Je 30	Ap 20 My 15	My 11 Je 26
Vesper Sparrow	Ap 15 My 29	Apb22 My 5	My 19 Je 18	-	-	-	-	My 14	d	-	-	-	-	Ap 19 My 15	Mr 27 My 11
Lark Sparrow	Ap 29 My 29	Apb23 Jem30	My 1 Je 30	c f	c	a	Je 4 Je 9	My 14	c	-	-	-	Ap 20 Je 27	My 7 Je 30	My 10 Je 26
Lark Bunting	Ap 4 My 29	Myb 5 Jem 8	My 18 Je 26	b c	c	a	-	Ap 13 My 14	e	-	-	-	My 4 Je 27	My 12 Je 30	My 22
Savannah Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 26 My 11	-
Baird's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grasshopper Sparrow	My 10 My 29	Je 8 Je 30	My 29	-	-	a	-	My 14	d e	-	-	-	Ap 27 Je 27	My 15 Je 30	My 19 Je 26
Le Conte's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Song Sparrow	Ja 2 Fe 3	Ap 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 17	Ap 30 My 11	Ap 6 Ap 29
Lincoln's Sparrow	Ap 23	My 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 26 My 15	Ap 23 My 11
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 4 Je 27
White-throated Sparrow	Ap 16 Ap 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 4 Mr 6	Ap 26 My 10	Ap 30
White-crowned Sparrow	Ap 16 My 1	Wb- My 22	Ap 22 Je 24	-	-	-	-	Ap 26 My 14	-	-	-	-	W - Je 14	Ap 26 My 15	My 11
Harris' Sparrow	-	W - Mr 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b	W - Ap 27	W - My 15	My 5 My 11

G	Pierce	Boone	Polk	H	I	J	Lancaster	Dakota	W a	Doug. Sarpy	Cass	P a
r	-	-	Je 5 - S	-	-	-	Je 15	Je 5 Je 30	d	My° 8 Je 15	Je 4 Je 5	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	My 15 Je 30	My 22 - S	p	-	-	My 8 Je 13	Je 3 Je 30	c d	My 3 Je 30	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
p v	My 16 Je 30	My 9 Je 30	My 8 - S	p	-	g j	My 1 Je 30	My 7 Je 30	d	My*12 - S	Je 4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n	Ap 13 My 8	My 1 Je 30	-	-	-	-	Fe 19 Je 26	My 7 Je 30	b d	Ap 4 Je 27	-	-
e g	W - Ap 19	Ja 1 Mr 27	W - Ap 10	a f	-	a	W - Ap 3	W - Mr 29	-	W - Ap 12	Ja 1 Fe 27	-
-	Ap 19 My 29	Ap 12 Je 30	My 1 My 15	m p	-	k	Ap 7 Je 30	My 1 Je 30	b d	Mr 25 Je 30	-	b
o	-	My 7 My 11	My 8	-	-	-	Ap 18 My 15	My 7	-	My° 8 My 12	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n r	Ap 13 Je 30	Ap 10 Je 30	-	-	-	g	Ap 2 Je 30	Ap 25 Je 30	b d	Mr 31 Je 24	-	-
-	Ap 8 My 23	Ap 10 My 5	Ap 10	-	-	-	Ap 7 My 1	My 7	b	Ap 2 Ap 27	-	-
p	Je 1	My 11 Je 30	-	p	-	-	Ap 23 Je 30	My 7 Je 30	b c	Ap 29 My 8	-	-
r	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 23 Je 30	-	-	-	-	-
o	Ap 2 My 22	Ap 20 My 12	Ap 10 My 1	-	-	-	Ap 7 My 5	My 7	b	Mr 31 My 10	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 25 Ap 10	-	-	-	-	-
o v	Ap 12 My 15	My 11 Je 30	Je 5 - S	-	-	-	Ap 28 Je 26	Je 5 Je 30	d	My 6 Je 27	-	-
-	Ap 23 My 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 31	-	-
-	-	Ap 1	-	-	-	-	Mr 11 Ap 29	Mr 31	-	Mr 12 Ap° 3	-	-
l o	Mr 9 Je 1	Ja 1 Je 30	Mr 13 My 1	-	-	-	P	Mr 24 Je 11	b d	W - Je 29	Ap 24 Ap 29	-
o p	-	My 1 My 11	-	-	-	g	Ap 7 My 16	Ap 22 My 7	b	Ja 19 My 12	-	-
t v	Ap 10 My 8	Je 1 Je 30	My 29	-	-	-	Ap 2 My 8	Mr 29 My 8	b	Ja 17 My 10	-	-
-	My 5 My 29	Ap 30 My 7	-	-	-	-	W - My 22	My 1 My 7	b	Ap*21 My 12	Ap 24 Je 4	-
-	My 13 My 29	Ap 23 My 7	-	-	-	-	Ap 8 My 22	My 3	-	My 4 My 11	-	-
n	Fe 8 My 9	Ja 1 My 11	Ja 1 My 1	-	-	g	W - My 12	My 7	b	Mr 1 My 10	Ja 1 Fe 27	-

mile south of where they had been seen during the Annual Meeting, and on Jl 30 Mrs. Kenitz saw several about half a mile south of the Je 21 sighting, which raises the possibility that they nested in the Wildcat Hills this summer. During the Annual Meeting Wayne Mollhoiff saw a Red-breasted Nuthatch fly from a hole in a dead stump. Lynne Vacanti tried to reach into the hole and found it was sticky all around the hole. Harrison's *Field Guide to Birds' Nests* states: "All nuthatches perform some sort of nest entrance modification. The Red-breasted dabs globules of pitch around hole; this may prevent insects, small mammals, or other birds from entering. To avoid pitch, female entering cavity generally flies straight in. Dead body of nuthatch has been found stuck to entrance hole in pitch." It also mentions that both male and female smear the pitch, and they continue to do this throughout the nesting period. There were about 1,000 birds in the Bohemian Waxwing flock at first.

Seward, see I.

Sheridan, see A.

Sherman, see F.

Sioux, Mitchell, 169 species, Helen and David Hughson, Tanya Bray, Mark Brogie, Alice Kenitz, Rick Wright. The comment for Dawes Co. about May dates also applies here. The Great Egret was seen at University Lake by Bob Larkin, Alice Kenitz, Bob Kruger, Lynne Vacanti, and Nora Mae Vance, The bird, a little smaller than a Great Blue Heron, flew in a large arc on one side of the party, and they could see the all white plumage, light-colored bill, black feet and legs. The Black-necked Stilt

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	A	B	C h	McPh.	Lin-coln	C	D	E	F	Hall Howard	Adams	Knox
Dark-eyed Junco	Ja 1 Ap 1	W - Ap 17	P	-	-	-	-	W - My 14	-	a	-	a	W - Mr 10	W - Ap 9	W - Ap 17
McCown's Longspur	Ap 20 My 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	Fe 27
Smith's Longspur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chestnut-collared Longspur	Ap 20 My 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snow Bunting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bobolink	-	My 12 Je 14	-	-	-	-	-	My 14 Je 3	b d	-	-	-	My 18 Je 18	My 13 Je 30	My 11 My 31
Red-winged Blackbird	(p)	Feb17 Jem30	My 27 My 29	b c	A e	a	My 19 Je 30	Fe 27 Je 9	B E	-	-	B	Fe 25 Je 30	Mr 1 Je 30	Fe 7 Je 26
Eastern Meadowlark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 6 Je 25	-	-	-	-	My 28 Je 30	-	-
Meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W - Je 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Meadowlark	(p)	P bm	Mr 27 Je 30	b c	A e	a	My 19 Je 30	W - My 14	A E	a	-	b B	W - Je 30	P	Mr 6 Je 26
Yellow-headed Blackbird	Ap 26	Ap 14 Jem 8	-	c	c d	a	My 19 Je 30	Ap 22 My 14	-	-	-	-	Ap 22 Je 24	Ap 1 Je 23	Ap 14 Je 26
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brewer's Blackbird	My 21 My 29	My 21	Ap 10 Ap 16	b	-	-	-	My 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great-tailed Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 28 Je 29	Ap 19 Je 30	-
Common Grackle	Ap 4 My 29	Mrb24 Jem30	My 27 My 30	b c	c d	a	My 19 Je 30	Ja 20 My 14	A d	-	-	B	Mr 23 Je 27	Fe 28 Je 30	Mr 22 Je 26
Brown-headed Cowbird	Ap 30 My 29	Apb30 Jem14	My 16 Je 25	-	c d	a	My 26 Je 30	Ap 10 Je 25	C E	-	-	c e	Ap 25 Je 29	Ap 1 Je 30	Ap 13 Je 26
Orchard Oriole	My 15	My 14 Je 30	My 28 My 29	-	c	a	My 25 Je 30	My 14 Je 3	a e	-	-	-	My 15 Je 30	My 14 Je 30	My 21 Je 26
Northern Oriole	My 18 My 29	My 8 Je 8	My 27 My 29	-	c	a	My 22 My 25	My 14 Je 9	d e	-	-	-	My 4 Je 30	My 10 Je 30	My 10 Je 26
(Gray-crowned) Rosy Finch	Ja 1 Mr 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	-	My 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	-	Ap 22 Ap 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 31 Fe 21
Cassin's Finch	My 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Finch	(p)	P	-	-	-	a	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 19 Je 30	-
Red Crossbill	My 28 My 29	Mrb 5 My 22	Fe 12 Je 30	-	-	-	-	-	e	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 20 Ja 24

G		Boone		Polk		H	I	J	Lan-		Da-		W	Doug.		Cass		P
	Pierce								caster		kota		a	Sarpy				a
a	W -	Ja	1	W -	a	-	a		W -		W -		b	W -		Ja	1	-
h	My 15	Ap	12	Ap 17	b		c		Ap 28		Ap	3		Ap 12		Fe	27	
-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-		-		-	-		-		-
-	W -	Ja	2	-	a	-	-		-		-		-	Mr*12		-		-
	Ja 10	Fe	6															
-	-	-		-	-	-	-		Fe 12		-		-	-		-		-
-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-		-		-	-		-		-
-	-	-		-	-	-	-		W -		-		-	-		-		-
									Ja 2									
p	My 5	My	11	My*29	-	-	-		My 4		-		-	My*20		-		-
r	My 29	Je	30	- S					My 19					My 27				
I	Fe 16	Ja	1	W -	a	c	E		Fe 13		Mr	4	b	W -		Fe	27	a
v	Je 30	Je	30	- S	f	d	J		Je 30		Je	30	d	- S		Je	5	b
-	-	-		-	-	-	-		Fe 13		Je	18	b	Ap 12		-		a
									Je 30				d	Je 28				b
-	-	-		P	-	-	-		P		-		-	P		Fe	27	-
																Je	5	
C	P	Ja	1	W -	a	A	H		W -		P		b	W -		Fe	27	a
Q		Je	30	- S	G	B	L		Je 30				d	- S		Je	5	b
-	Ap 14	Ap	21	Ap*17	-	-	-		Ap 10		Ap	17	b	Ap°27		-		-
	Je 30	My	11	- S					Je 27		My	18	d					
-	Mr 20	Ja	1	Fe 7	-	-	-		Mr 18		Mr	24	-	W -		-		-
		Ja	7	Fe 28					Ap 23		Ap	2		Ap 28				
-	-	Ja	1	Fe 7	-	-	-		-		-		-	My 8		-		-
		Ap	25	My 29														
-	-	-		-	-	-	-		Mr 1		-		-	-		-		-
									Ap 10									
K	Mr 23	Mr	25	Mr 13	F	c	H		Fe 26		Mr	4	b	W -		Ap	24	a
Q	Je 30	Je	30	- S	h	d			Je 30		Je	30	e	- S		Je	5	b
n	Ap 11	Ap	20	Mr 13	p	c	h		Fe 29		My	7	b	W -		Ap	24	a
v	Je 30	Je	30	- S		d	k		Je 30		Je	30	d	- S		My	30	b
r	My 16	My	11	My 29	p	-	-		My 12		My	7	c	My 6		Je	5	-
	Je 30	Je	30	- S					Je 30		Je	30	e	Je 27				
p	My 8	My	7	My 8	p	-	k		Ap 29		My	3	b	Ap 30		My	14	-
T	Je 30	Je	30	- S					Je 30		Je	30	d	- S		Je	5	
-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-		-		-	-		-		-
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-	-	-		Ja*17	-	-	-		Mr 23		W -		-	Ja 17		Fe	15	-
				Mr 13							Fe 14			Ap 24				
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-	-	-		-	-	-	-		Ap 20		-		-	W -		-		-
									Je 22					Je 25				
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-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-		-		-	Fe 20		Fe	15	-
														Mr 12				

was seen at Agate Fossil Beds by Mrs. Kenitz,

Stanton, see J.
Thomas, see B.
Valley, see F.
Washington, see Wa, page 63.
Wayne, see H.
Wheeler, see E.

NOTES

BRANT AT FUNK LAGOON. Rick Peifer and I co-led a Bell Museum of Natural History (University of Minnesota) field trip to the Platte River in March 1988. On 21 March about 25 of us went to Funk WPA (Phelps Co.) about 14:00, We found only a few thousand waterfowl, the remainder had apparently been driven off by USFWS personnel as a preventative measure against a further outbreak of fowl cholera. We were on the N/S road betwen sections 1 and 2, T6N, R17W, and saw only about 1,000 to 1,500 geese (mostly Canadas, plus some White-fronted) plus a few hundred ducks. A farmer who lives in the NW¼ of Sec. 1 invited us to drive onto his land for closer viewing. With my Nikkon spotting scope (20-40X) I was looking south at some of the Canada Geese, most of which were of a very small race (smaller than Snow Geese) standing on the mud flats. Suddenly I realized I was looking at the neck and head of a Brant; at that time, the body was hidden by some of the Canadas. I showed the bird to Rick, and we spent about two hours showing it to all members of the group. We had seven spotting scopes with us. The bird was frequently hidden from view by the larger Canadas, but most of us eventually got unobstructed views when the birds occasionally shifted posi-

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	A	B	C	McPh.	Lin-coln	C	D	E	F	Hall	Howard	Adams	Knox
Pine Siskin	Ja 1 Ap 27	P b	P	-	-	-	-	W My 14	-	-	-	-	-		W - My 15	Ja 19 My 23
American Goldfinch	My 28 My 29	P b	My 11 Je 30	-	-	a	-	Fe 3 Je 25	d e	c *	-	b	P		P	Ja 8 My 31
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	My 1	-	-	-	-	Mr 13 My 14	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
House Sparrow	(p)	P bm	My 28 My 30	b	c	a	My 19 Je 30	P	a e	a	-	A D	P		(p)	P

tion. I personally had the Brant in view in my scope for a total of about 20 minutes, at distances at first of about 200 m (the group watched from this distance) to as close as 100 m, when Rick and I walked closer. He had the bird in his scope (B&L Discoverer) for at least 20-30 minutes at 40-60X. We had good lighting at the closer distance (looking SE); at the greater distance the lighting was not as good but adequate. It was sunny and warm, and relatively calm. The bird appeared fully as wild as the Canadas it was with, stretching its neck in an alert posture when I walked closer, and eventually flying with the rest of the flock to the far shore when the other members of our group tried to approach more closely. The Brant was smaller than the Canadas (which themselves were very small), about intermediate in size between these Canadas and a drake Pintail, and much smaller than White-fronted Geese (we had direct size comparison with all these species within a few feet of each other). Rick and I estimated the Brant to be somewhat larger than a large male Mallard (no Mallards nearby for comparison). The bill was even stubbier than those of the Canadas, and somewhat differently shaped. The entire head, neck, and breast were black, with the exception of a rather faint patch of white streaking on each side of the throat (upper neck) just below the head. Coloration of the back and sides was similar to that of the Canadas and there was a sharp demarcation between the black breast and brownish sides (this feasture and the rather indistinct throat patch permit distinction from the Pacific or Black subspecies). The tail appeared all white, with a thin (half inch) black terminal band. Later, upon reading several field guides, we learned that Brants do not actually have a white tail, but rather the white upper tail coverts are very long and cover most of the tail (except the very tip), giving the appearance of a white tail. This feature permitted us to distinguish the Brant from the tiny Canadas, even when it was facing away from us. None of us had ever seen a Brant before, but over the two hours we repeatedly saw all field marks, and there was no question that it was a Brant (Atlantic race).

--- *Bruce A. Fall, P-180 Kolthoff Hall,*
225 Pleasant St., SE, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455

WHOOPING CRANE REPORT. The Fish and Wildlife Service office in Grand Island reported ten confirmed sightings (two of the same pair) of Whooping Cranes in Nebraska in spring 1988:

Two adults 24-26 March in Buffalo Co., .5 mi. W of N10 bridge on the Platte River, T8N, R15W, S13, 14. From 26 March to 7 April they were in Buffalo and Phelps counties, 3 mi. W of the Odessa bridge on the Platte River, T8N, R18W, S12, 13, and T8N, R17W, S17, 18. These two were the first Cranes to leave Aransas, about 15 March.

One adult in Hall Co., 1 to 11 April, 3 mi. W of Wood River bridge on the Platte River, T9N, R12W, S27.

One adult in Hall Co., 4 April, 1 mi. W of Alda bridge on the Platte River, T9N, R11W, S11.

Two adults in Custer Co., 10 to 11 April, .5 mi. N and 1 mi. W of Merna, T18N, R21W, S30, SW¼.

Three adults in Custer Co., 10 to 11 April, 3 mi. W and 1.5 mi. N of Broken Bow, T17N, R21W, S22, NE¼.

Three adults in Custer Co., 11 April, Middle Loup River, 400 yds. E of Milburn bridge, T20N, R21W, S10 or 15. These are not the same birds listed

G Boone Polk H I J Lan- Da- W Doug. Cass P
Pierce caster kota a Sarpy a
f Mr 2 Ja 1 W - b - c W - W - - W - Fe 15 -
h Ap 3 My 16 Mr 13 k My 19 Ap 10 My 10
e Fe 4 Ja 1 P p - A P P b P Fe 15 a
r Je 30 Je 30 g d b
- - - - - - - - - - - - -
D P Ja 1 P c a B P P b P Ja 1 a
O Je 30 h I d Je 4 b

above, because the Broken Bow birds didn't leave until about 1 PM, while these birds were seen between 9 and 10 AM.

Two adults and a juvenile in Perkins Co. 18 to 19 April, 9 mi. S of Paxton, T12N, R35W, S30.

Six adults in Cherry Co., 18 April, 5 mi. E of Eli turnoff and I mi. N of US 20, T34N, R35W, S11.

A juvenile in Cherry Co., 14 to 28 May, 19 mi. NW of Brownlee, T29N. R31W, S35. This was the last spring sighting of a migrant Whooping Crane.

There were eight probable sighting in Nebraska:

Two adults in Hall Co., 13 March, 2.5-3 mi. W of Alda Road, just S of the Platte River,

Two adults in Buffalo Co, 21 March, 2.5 mi. E of N10 bridge, just N of the middle channel of the Platte River. (It is possible that these two sightings were of the same pair listed first under confirmed sightins. -- Ed.)

Three adults in Hall Co., 1 April, .75 mi. W of Wood River I-80 interchange, S side of I-80.

Four adults in Merrick Co., 2 April, flying 4 mi. W and 4 N of Central City.

Five adults flying in Harlan Co., 11 April, 2 mi. W of Huntley.

Six adults flying in Lincoln Co., 12 April, SW corner of North Platte.

Three adults flying in Cherry Co., 17 April, 10 mi. NW of Elsmere, T26N, R26W, S3, NW¼.

One adult in York Co., 28 April, 2 mi. E and 2 S of McCool Junction, T9N, R2W, S33, E½, NW¼.

There were four unconfirmed sightings:

One adult flying in Hall Co., 20 March, north pasture of Mormon Island.

Four adults in Keith Co., 21 March, 9 mi. S and 2.5 E of Ogallala I-80 interchange.

Four adults in Buffalo Co., 3 April, mile marker 337 on N2, T12N, R13W, S23.

Four adults flying in Clay Co., 24 April, near Edgar.

The definitions of the classes of sightings are:

Contirmed Sightings. Observation made by a State or Federal Biologist or officer or by other know qualified observer (trained ornitholgist or birder with experience in identification of Whooping Cranes). A photograph may also be used to confirm sightings.

Probable Sighting. No confirmation made by State or Federal Biologist or officer or by other known qualified observer, yet details of sighting seem to identify the birds as Whooping Cranes. to be classified as a probable sighting each of the following factors must be met: (1) location of sighting is within normal migration corridor and is an appropriate site for Whooping Cranes; (2) date of sighting is within perid of migration; (3) accurate physical description; (4) number of birds is reasonable; (5) behavior of the birds does not eliminate Whooping Cranes; and (6) good probability that observer would provide reliable report.

Unconfirmed Sighting. Details of sighting meet some, but not all, of the six factors listed for a probable sighting.

Grus Americana (27, (2), 1) reported: "A rare event occurred three times this spring, according to Tom Stehn of the Aransas refuge. Three whooper pairs started migration, leaving their chicks behind. The chicks quickly joined other subadult groups, and two of the orphaned chicks apparently migrated together. In North Dakota, another pair left their chick behind. The same thing was documented in Saskatchewan. Perhaps the rapid growth of the chicks last summer in Wood Buffalo led to a crop of precocious juveniles that were feeling their independence."

LEAST TERNS IN LANCASTER CO. On 16 May 1988, while birding Oak Lake Park in Lincoln, Alan Grenon and I observed a single adult Least Tern flying over the lake from the southwest. Both of us are familiar with the species, and identified the bird easily by its small size, rapid wingbeat, white forehead, yellow bill, and wholely black outermost primaries. This individual flew, without calling, across the lake to the east and out of sight. A short time later we found two Least Terns in the marsh east of Capitol Beach Lake, less than a mile southwest of Oak Lake. These birds, both adults, were seen loafing on a mudflat, and in flight they reacted violently to the presence of an adult Forster's Tern, chasing the much larger bird across the pool with characteristic squealing chip calls. Both Least Terns were still present on the mud when we left about two hours later. There was no indication that these birds were at a nesting site. The species has likely bred at Capitol Beach, however (*NBR* 53:33), and conscientious monitoring of the marsh through the summer might have produced a record of attempted nesting. Unfortunately, the chances of success are quite slim, as there appeared to be no suitable island habitat available and the mud and salt flats are dangerously accessible to a wide variety of mammalian predators. At any rate, the presence of this decreasing species at a historical breeding area underscores yet again the significance of the Lancaster Co. salt marshes to many of Nebraska's rarest birds.

--- *Rick Wright, 401 Kountze Drive, Bellevue, Neb. 68005*

LEAST TERNS IN DOUGLAS CO. On 8 June, 1988, while I was canoeing on the Elkhorn River, I found two pairs and possibly two more individual Least Terns. This was about halfway betweeen highways 36 asnd 64 in western Douglas Co. The two pairs centered their activities on two island sandbars, and one bird may have been on a nest. As part of channelization and bank stabilization work in progress by the Papio Natural Resources District, a dam was being built across the top of the large meander which included the areas in use by the two pairs. A few days later a representative of the Nongame Wildlife program of the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission confirmed the presence in this area of at least one Tern nest with eggs. This is an area where Least Terns probably have not nested for many years. On 18 June I again canoed this area, and this part of the river had been cut off at its upper end, leaving no current and much lower water levels within it. A search of the area revealed no Terns. When I reported this information I was told by a representative of the Nongame program that no corrective or restorative actions were anticipated in that area to favor this endangered species. On all birds reported I saw the black crown, nape, and outer primaries; white forehead and underparts; thin yellow bill; and long, slender wings and body. These birds were smaller than Killdeer available for comparison.

--- *Alan G. Grenon, Neale Woods Nature Center, 14323 Edith Marie Avenue, Omaha, Neb. 68112*

SUMMER TANAGERS IN VALLEY CO. On 7 May 1988, after a high wind, a Summer Tanager spent all day in my back yard, where three other people saw him. I assumed he had been buffeted by the winds of the previous day, and was resting on his migration. He was quite unconcerned by our presence, and often alighted within five feet of us. Then on 19 May, at North Loup, a similar bird appeared at the birdbath of one of the people who had observed the bird in my yard earlier.

I have lived in the county for nearly all of my eighty years and have always been interested in birds. Though I have seen Scarlet Tanagers a time or two I have never before seen a Summer Tanager nor heard anyone else in this area seeing such a bird.

--- *Mary C. Bell, Rt. 2, Box 101, Ord, Neb. 68862*

BAIRD'S SPARROWS IN LANCASTER CO. On 25 March 1988 I was southeast of Raymond, walking along a small wooded stream adjacent to the east side of the Oak Creek Cemetery. The time was about 10 AM and there were gusty winds from the southwest. The weather was mild, with a low in the 30s and a high later that day in the 60s. I saw a bird fly into a tall tree along the creek-cemetery interface, and I knew it was a species I had not seen before. It had the Grasshopper Sparrow's flattened head profile, and it also looked

like a Savannah Sparrow. It was shortly joined by another of its kind. They sat together, about 40 feet off the ground and approximately 70 feet from where I stood, so close together I could see them both in the binoculars. They sat there, buffeted by the strong wind, for about 45 seconds and then flew a short distance to another tree. There they were harassed by a Robin that flew into the same tree. The two sparrows promptly flew away. By this time I had determined that they were Baird's Sparrows. Johnsgard's *A Revised List of the Birds of Nebraska and Adjacent Plains States* states that they are an uncommon spring migrant, less common eastwardly, and spring sightings range from 24 March to 8 June, and the migrants are associated with prairies and other natural grasslands. There was an open fallow field to the east of the creek. I spent another 30 minutes along the stream trying to find the birds but I did not see them again.

I hypothesized that they were migrating and they were forced by the strong, gusty, southwesterly winds to take a short rest in the trees. The early sighting could have been attributed to the warm, dry weather we had in the late winter and early spring, and to the strong wind on the 25th. The birds had well defined, narrow bands of fine black stripes on mostly white bellies and breasts. Fine black streaks on the sides of the crowns and on the napes were also seen. Two dark stripes bordered each side of the throat. The sides of the heads were light buffy; however, the rich buffy crowns were not seen. The crown looked whitish when viewed on one of the birds, whereas the rest of the head was light to medium buff. In certain light, with the sun behind me, the head of the other sparrow looked like a golden rust; however, when it briefly bent its head toward me all that I could see was a finely dark-streaked crown pattern with a lighter pattern in between. These were both pale birds. They did not have the yellow lores or the eye streaks of a Savannah, which has broader bands of streaks on the breast and sides, usually much darker. The Savannah's streaking is not as "crisp" as that of a Baird's. The combination of patterns observed did not fit any of the other grass-inhabiting sparrows, which as juveniles have breast streaks but do not have them in the following spring. In *The Birds of Canada* W. E. Godfrey states that the females are somewhat duller than the males and that the breast of the Baird's are often white and not as buffy as the rest of the head and nape. The heads are streaked black mostly on the sides of the crown, leaving rich buffy median stripes which are less obvious in females. Bent's *Life Histories* states the "ocherish patches on Baird's Sparrows' head and neck are not apparent, even through good glasses, unless the bird is at close range" and "these birds and other grass-inhabiting birds migrate in small groups or as single individuals".

--- *Larry Einemann, 2917 South 53rd Street, Lincoln, Neb. 68506*

PEREGRINE FALCON PROJECT IN OMAHA. Six young captive-raised Peregrine Falcons were introduced in Omaha via a hack box on Woodmen Tower in 1988. One died while still using the hack box; one died when it flew into a radio tower. A non-captive raised female was added in September. The five remaining birds were catching their own food, and left on migration. The last one seen was in a tree at Lake Manawa (Iowa) in early October (identified by red paint on its back, placed there when it was put in the hack box. Jerry Toll, in *A Bird's Eye View*, said of the last bird received: "Both parents were from breeding programs and nested their first year after release (peregrines were not previously known to nest until 2-3 years of age). They bred at a hacksite in Milwaukee but ran into problems with a dominent male falcon that killed their male eyas and drove the female to the ground. We received her after a month of rehabilitation."

SANDHILL CRANES IN PLATTE CO. On 2 April 1988 a flock of Sandhill Cranes came down into the swampy area at Lake North, Columbus, about 4:30 PM.

--- *Norma Johnson, 1261 Fall Creek Road, Lincoln, Neb. 68510*

FOOD-CARRYING LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSHES. On 7 July 1988 I observed a Louisiana Waterthrush foraging along the south bank of Rock Creek, just upstream of Raccoon Hollow in Neale Woods Nature Center, southeastern Washington Co. The bird soon had a number of invertebrates in its beak, and then continued

to flit along the bank, giving chipping notes and making occasional stops to reposition its mouthful of prey. A few times it left the stream to visit one small area of woods along the bank, but quickly returned to the bank near me, chipping, and still carrying the invertebrates. When I left the area the bird had been carrying the same food items for almost 25 minutes. I did not see the nest or young, but this behavior almost certainly indicates their presence. This is probably the northernmost nesting record for this species in Nebraska. The Waterthrush was subsequently seen or heard chipping in the same area 9, 13, and 14 July by a total of eight observers.

The bird was slightly smaller than nearby Eastern Phoebes, was brown above, mostly white below, with dark streaks on the breast and flanks. A broad white eye-line extended far behind each eye, and there was a pale post-auricular area on a mostly dark face. The base color of the flanks was buffy, contrasting with the white of the breast and crissum. The throat could not be seen clearly because of the prey hanging from the bird's beak. The bill was long and stout, with light areas near the base, and the legs and feet were large and pink. The bird frequently bobbed the rear half of its body. Northern Waterthrush was eliminated by the length and whiteness of the eye-lines, contrasting buffy flanks, obviously pink legs, and large bill. I saw many Northern Waterthrushes this spring, and I observed the Louisiana Waterthrushes nesting in Fontenelle Forest, Sarpy Co., in 1982 (*NBR* 50:88-89).

During a Xerces Society butterfly count and work on the Nebraska Breeding Bird Atlas in Indian Cave State Park on 25 July 1988, confirming evidence of breeding Louisiana Waterthrush in Richardson Co., was found. We glimpsed an adult Waterthrush along a stream near the southeastern edge of the park, and Tanya Bray and Babs Padelford noted a broad white eye-line. Soon afterwards, I saw a juvenile Waterthrush with partially grown tail feathers and possibly some downy tips on the upper back and breast feathers. It was brownish above, white below, with a clear white throat and somewhat diffuse streaks on the breast, but not on the flanks, belly, or crissum, which were all white. A broad white eye-line began above the eye and extended rearward. The bird did bob the rear portion of its body. A few minutes later, this juvenile had moved into thick shrubs and an adult flew in, giving chipping notes and carrying probable food items in its beak, pausing momentarily before entering the thicket. On the adult I saw the whitish eye-line, dark-streaked whitish underparts, and brownish upperparts.

--- *Alan G. Grenon, Neale Woods Nature Center*
14323 Edith Marie Avenue, Omaha, Neb. 68112

HOUSE FINCHES NESTING IN SARPY CO. On 16 April 1988 I heard a House Finch song, and found the singer in a tree about a half-block away. The bright red male was joined by a brown female, and they both flew to a nearby yard and began picking up grass and twigs. Then they flew another half-block, to a tall spruce tree and carried the material to an almost completed nest and began working on it. On 4 June Bill Benner, who is at Cornell University researching House Finches, and I saw a male House Finch feeding two juveniles. Another bird was with them, which could have been the female or another young bird. They were perched on top of Central Elementary School in Bellevue, just a few feet away from the spruce tree in which the nest was located. I believe this to be the first documented record of nesting for this species in Sarpy Co. and eastern Nebraska.

--- *Ruth C. Green, 506 W. 31st Avenue, Bellevue, Neb. 68005*

LESSER GOLDFINCH IN SCOTTS BLUFF CO. On 9 July 1988 a group from the Wildcat Audubon Society was in Carter Canyon, southwest of Gering, when I saw a very bright bird fly from my right into a tree directly in front of me. Except for the very small size it made me think of an oriole because of the bright color with black and white markings. The bird perched facing me, and moved from branch to branch, but never did perch with its back to me. But it finally flew away from me. The bright yellow body, bill size, and shape were that of an American Goldfinch. It had the typical black cap extending from the bill back to the top of the head, but the sides of the head appeared darker than an American Goldfinch. The lower cheeks and and throat were bright yellow, but an area between this yellow and the black of the cap

was a grayish color. In the very brief look I had of the back of the bird I could tell it was not yellow, but was maybe gray - it was not black. As soon as the bird flew I realized I had been looking at a Lesser Goldfinch. Checking with Peterson's western guide and then with Robbins and National Geographic field guides confirmed it was a Lesser Goldfinch, green-backed race.

--- *Alice Kenitz, HC 50, Box 38 B, Gering, Neb. 69341*

BOOK REVIEW

Nebraska Birds: Breeding Status and Distribution, by James E. Ducey, maps by Remote Sensing Applications Laboratory, University of Nebraska at Omaha, illustrated by Paul A. Johnsgard, xiii + 148 pp., 8½ x 11, Simmons-Boardman Books, Omaha, 1988, soft cover $19.95.

James E. Ducey's recently published book seeks to cover nearly 200 years of ornithological investigation in the state. The 114 pages of species accounts are preceded by four short introductory chapters: a short discussion of habitat changes over the last two centuries; an outline of the history of ornithology in Nebraska, from Lewis and Clark to the Breeding Bird Atlas; a presentation of the state's breeding species, by categories; and a list of the major sources for the breeding records cited in the species accounts. In the last Mr. Ducey has been remarkably and laudably thorough, drawing reports from not only the better-known national and local publications, but also many now defunct oological journals and the unpublished notes of early Nebraska ornithologists. There are nonetheless a few surprising omissions here and in the uniquely extensive bibliography: nowhere, for example, do I find Spencer Baird's summary of the ornithological results of the Hayden expedition, and Aughey's 1877 report, with its many *unica* is never directly cited. While these omissions were likely oversights, the deliberate exclusion (p. 9) of Johnsgard's *Breeding Birds* and Bray, Padelford, and Silcock's *Birds of Nebraska* diminishes the very considerable value of the bibliography and misleads the casual reader by concealing the fact that other conclusions have been reached about certain reports. These small misjudgements do not detract from the general worth of these chapters; much of the material they present is new or not otherwise easily available.

In the species accounts Ducey divides ornithological activity in Nebraska into three periods: the "historical", for all records before 1920; the "recent", for records from 1921 to 1960; and the "current", for records after 1960. With a few exceptions these divisions are carefully maintained. Within these periods, a species' status - based exclusively on specific nesting records - can be "regular", "occasional", "accidental", "extirpated", "extinct", "introduced", or "hypothetical". The chief uncertainties in this traditional system as used by Ducey are the distinction between the occasional and the accidental categories, both based on a maximum of two records. They are not quantitatively different, but are distinguished rather by some notion *a priori* of what constitutes a species' "normal" range (p. 16). Such a distinction must be inadmissible in any work seeking to establish breeding ranges on objective evidence. The word "hypothetical" is used here carelessly to classify records of two radically different types: those clearly incorrect on the one hand, and those for which there is insufficient but suggestive evidence on the other. Thus Ducey lists as hypothetical not only American Tree Sparrow, the citation an obvious *lapsus* on the part of an observer not known for his consistent reliability, but also Clark's Nutcracker,. a species for which an eminently credible reporter has recorded dependent young in suitable habitat. Although the status labels are in general applied with praiseworthy consistency, a number of species are placed into a category without the requisite number of acceptable reports. Among them is Common Snipe, listed as regular for all periods even though the one report of breeding from the recent era can justify only occasional status; neither should Northern Saw-whet Owl be considered regular in the historic period based on only two records. one of them from Iowa. The strongly telegraphic style of the status determinations leaves some entries confusing; Scarlet Tanager, for instance, is listed for all periods as a "regular nester - few occasional records".

Following the determination of status, every breeding record for a species is listed, conveniently arranged by county within each of the three periods.

Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, Inc.
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These lists make it easy to review at a glance the distribution and apparent status of any species, and are far the most valuable part of the book. The range of each species is also illustrated by as many as three maps. It is regretable, as Ducey himself notes (p. 16), that the ranges as mapped seem to include whole counties; the range of Marsh Wren, for example, is much more restricted in Sioux Co. than the map indicates. Ducey's treatment of unusual records is generally uncritical, and opinions are likely to differ on many of the reports included. Species listed as "breeding" in lists published before 1933 are accepted as a matter of course (see p. 16); many of these, such as Aughey's reports of Prairie Warbler, could be treated with greater circumspection. Several more modern records are equally unconvincing; Ducey's reasons for retaining these reports, some of them rejected by other authors, should have been laid out in the appropriate species accounts. It is not made clear either how rigorously records based on extant egg sets were verified, an area where most readers will be utterly dependent on Ducey's expertise.

Dr. Johnsgard's illustrations range from very fine to less successful. Thirteen full-page ones are unpaginated and are blank on the back. Despite its high price and occasional errors, this book is, *faute de mieux*, of clear value to Nebraska birders. The frequency and general distribution of all nesting records for a species are immediately accessible, and even with a few gaps the bibliography is a useful tool for further investigations.

(The Astorian Party was in 1811, not 1911 (Ruffed Grouse), and the bibliography should cite Wright, R,. not Wright, W.)

--- *Rick Wright, 401 Kountze Drive, Bellevue, Neb. 68005*

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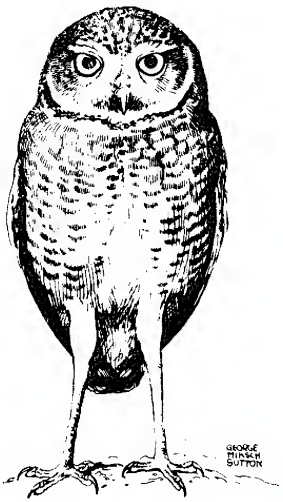

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THE OFFICIAL LIST OF THE BIRDS OF NEBRASKA

The following is a list of species of birds whose occurrence in Nebraska has been proven to the satisfaction of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union Records Committee. It includes records considered through 31 Dec. 1987. The sequence and nomenclature follow that used in the *A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds*, 6th ed., 1983, and its supplements through the 36th.

The list includes 406 species; several other species are currently under review. The list also indicates how frequently each species has been acceptably reported in the past decade (1977-1987) to give some idea of current status. Frequency of occurrence is indicated by the following terms:

Regular - acceptably reported in 9-10 of the past 10 years;
Casual - acceptably reported in 4-7 of the past 10 years;
Accidental - acceptably reported in 0-2 of the past 10 years;
Extirpated - not acceptably reported in the past 50 years;
Extinct - no longer found alive anywhere in the world.

The status of species which were acceptably reported in three or eight of the past 10 years was discussed and placed in the category felt to be most appropriate by the committee. The list doubtless has some species of Regular occurrence which are secretive and/or difficult to identify which have been placed in the Casual or Accidental category due to lack of documentation. It is our expectation that these will be upgraded to Regular status by the submission of acceptable documentation in the future. The committee seeks documentation for all species of less than Regular occurrence, as well as for those species whose occurrence has not yet been documented.

The terms used to indicate firmness of data have been defined elsewhere (Bray, et al., 1986; NOURC, 1986). Briefly stated, an adequately labelled, diagnostic specimen (I-S), photo (I-P), or recording (I-R), is the highest category; followed by II (more than three acceptable written documentations) and III (one or two acceptable written documentations). Four additional species (indicated by **), whose occurrence in the state is indisputable, have been included even though no documentary evidence could be found by the committee. In most cases a specimen is the best possible evidence, but in some groups (e.g. flycatchers and dowitchers) a sound recording may be more diagnostic.

In terms of frequency of occurrence, there are 294 Regular, 30 Casual, 76 Accidental, 4 Extirpated and 2 Extinct species listed. Broken down by firmness of evidence, there are 351 Class I-S, 25 Class I-P, 1 Class I-R, 7 Class II and 18 Class III species listed, as well as the four asterisked species for which the committee could not locate acceptable documentary evidence. The supporting evidence is largely referenced in *The Birds of Nebraska: A Critically Evaluated List* (Bray, Padelford and Silcock, 1986). More recent changes which have been reviewed by the committee, as well as future updates, appear in committee reports.

Acknowledgments

The committee is extremely appreciative of the painstaking research conducted by Tanya Bray, Babs Padelford and Ross Silcock in preparing their book. Their work greatly facilitated the task of the committee. Thanks is additionally extended to Tanya Bray for kindly providing an updated working draft as a basis for the discussions which produced this list.

-- *Nebraska Ornithologists' Union Records Committee*

Tanya Bray
Ruth C. Green
Alice Kenitz
Thomas E. Labedz
Gary Lingle
Wayne J. Mollhoff, Chairman
Babs Padelford

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N.O.U. Records Committee, 1986. *By-Laws of the N.O.U. Records Committee.* Nebr. Bird Review 54:72-74.

THE OFFICIAL LIST OF THE BIRDS OF NEBRASKA

N.O.U. Records Committee

Order GAVIIFORMES
Family Gaviidae: Loons

Red-throated Loon, *Gavia stellata:* Accidental, I-P
Pacific Loon, *Gavia pacifica:* Accidental, I-P
Common Loon, *Gavia immer:* Regular, I-S

Order PODICIPEDIFORMES
Family Podicipedidae: Grebes

Pied-billed Grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps:* Regular, I-S
Horned Grebe, *Podiceps auritus:* Regular, I-S
Red-necked Grebe, *Podiceps grisigena:* Accidental, II
Eared Grebe, *Podiceps nigricollis:* Regular, I-S
Western Grebe, *Aechmophorus occidentalis:* Regular, I-S
Clark's Grebe, *Aechmophorus clarkii:* Accidental, I-S

Order PELECANIFORMES
Family Pelecanidae: Pelicans

American White Pelican, *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos:* Regular, I-S
Brown Pelican, *Pelecanus occidentalis:* Accidental, III

Family Phalacrocoracidae: Cormorants

Double-crested Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax auritus:* Regular, I-S
Olivaceous Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax olivaceus:* Accidental, I-S

Family Anhingadae: Darters

Anhinga, *Anhinga anhinga:* Accidental, I-S

Order CICONIIFORMES
Family Ardeidae: Bitterns and Herons

American Bittern, *Botaurus lentiginosus:* Regular, I-S
Least Bittern, *Ixobrychus exilis:* Regular, I-S
Great Blue Heron, *Ardea herodias:* Regular, I-S
Great Egret, *Casmerodius albus:* Regular, I-S
Snowy Egret, *Egretta thula:* Regular, II
Little Blue Heron, *Egretta caerulea:* Regular, I-S
Tricolored Heron, *Egretta tricolor:* Accidental, I-S
Cattle Egret, *Bubulcus ibis:* Regular, I-P
Green-backed Heron, *Butorides striatus:* Regular, I-S
Black-crowned Night-Heron, *Nycticorax nycticorax:* Regular, I-S
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, *Nycticorax violaceus:* Regular, I-S

Family Threskiornithidae: Ibises and Spoonbills

White-faced Ibis, *Plegadis chihi:* Regular, I-S
Roseate Spoonbill, *Ajaia ajaja:* Accidental, II

Family Ciconiidae: Storks

Wood Stork, *Mycteria americana:* Accidental, III

Order ANSERIFORMES
Family Anatidae: Swans, Geese and Ducks

Tundra Swan, *Cygnus columbianus:* Casual, I-S
Trumpeter Swan, *Cygnus buccinator:* Regular, I-S
Bean Goose, *Anser fabalis:* Accidental, I-P
Greater White-fronted Goose, *Anser albifrons:* Regular I-S
Snow Goose, *Chen caerulescens:* Regular, I-S
Ross' Goose, *Chen rossii:* Regular, I-S
Brant, *Branta bernicla:* Accidental, I-S
Canada Goose, *Branta canadensis:* Regular, I-S
Wood Duck, *Aix sponsa:* Regular, I-S
Green-winged Teal, *Anas crecca:* Regular, I-S
American Black Duck, *Anas rubripes:* Regular, I-S
Mottled Duck, *Anas fulvigula:* Accidental, I-P
Mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos:* Regular, I-S
Northern Pintail, *Anas acuta:* Regular, I-S
Blue-winged Teal, *Anas discors:* Regular, I-S
Cinnamon Teal, *Anas cyanoptera:* Regular, I-S
Northern Shoveler, *Anas clypeata:* Regular, I-S
Gadwall, *Anas strepera:* Regular, I-S
Eurasian Wigeon, *Anas penelope:* Accidental, I-S
American Wigeon, *Anas americana:* Regular, I-S
Canvasback, *Aythya valisineria:* Regular, I-S
Redhead, *Aythya americana:* Regular, I-S
Ring-necked Duck, *Aythya collaris:* Regular, I-S
Greater Scaup, *Aythya marila:* Regular, I-S
Lesser Scaup, *Aythya affinis:* Regular, I-S
Common Eider, *Somateria mollissima:* Accidental, I-S
King Eider, *Somateria spectabilis:* Accidental, I-P
Harlequin Duck, *Histrionicus histrionicus:* Accidental, I-S
Oldsquaw, *Clangula hyemalis:* Casual, I-S
Black Scoter, *Melanitta nigra:* Accidental, I-S
Surf Scoter, *Melanitta perspicillata:* Casual, I-S
White-winged Scoter, *Melanitta fusca:* Casual, I-S
Common Goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula:* Regular, I-S
Barrow's Goldeneye, *Bucephala islandica:* Accidental, I-P
Bufflehead, *Bucephala albeola:* Regular, I-S
Hooded Merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus:* Regular, I-S
Common Merganser, *Mergus merganser:* Regular, I-S
Red-breasted Merganser, *Mergus serrator:* Regular, I-S
Ruddy Duck, *Oxyura jamaicensis:* Regular, I-S

Order FALCONIFORMES
Family Cathartidae: American Vultures

Black Vulture, *Coragyps atratus:* Accidental, I-S
Turkey Vulture, *Cathartes aura:* Regular, I-S

Family Accipitridae: Kites, Eagles, Hawks and Allies

Osprey, *Pandion haliaetus:* Regular, I-S
American Swallow-tailed Kite, *Elanoides forficatus:* Extirpated, I-S
Black-shouldered Kite, *Elanus caeruleus:* Accidental, I-P
Mississippi Kite, *Ictinia mississippiensis:* Regular, I-P
Bald Eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus:* Regular, I-S

Northern Harrier, *Circus cyaneus:* Regular, I-S
Sharp-shinned Hawk, *Accipiter striatus:* Regular, I-S
Cooper's Hawk, *Accipiter cooperii:* Regular, I-S
Northern Goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis:* Regular, I-S
Harris' Hawk, *Parabuteo unicinctus:* Accidental, I-S
Red-shouldered Hawk, *Buteo lineatus:* Regular, I-S
Broad-winged Hawk, *Buteo platypterus:* Regular, I-S
Swainson's Hawk, *Buteo swainsoni:* Regular, I-S
Red-tailed Hawk, *Buteo jamaicensis:* Regular, I-S
Ferruginous Hawk, *Buteo regalis:* Regular, I-S
Rough-legged Hawk, *Buteo lagopus:* Regular, I-S
Golden Eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos:* Regular, I-S

Family Falconidae: Falcons

American Kestrel, *Falco sparverius:* Regular, I-S
Merlin, *Falco columbarius:* Regular, I-S
Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus:* Regular, I-S
Gyrfalcon, *Falco rusticolus:* Casual, I-S
Prairie Falcon, *Falco mexicanus:* Regular, I-S

Order GALLIFORMES
Family Phasianidae: Partridges, Grouse, Turkeys and Quail

Gray Partridge, *Perdix perdix:* Regular, I-S
Ring-necked Pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus:* Regular, I-S
Ruffed Grouse, *Bonasa umbellus:* Extirpated, I-S
Greater Prairie-Chicken, *Tympanuchus cupido:* Regular, I-S
Lesser Prairie-Chicken, *Tympanuchus pallidicintus:* Extirpated, I-S
Sharp-tailed Grouse, *Tympanuchus phasianellus:* Regular, I-S
Wild Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo:* Regular, I-S
Northern Bobwhite, *Colinus virginianus:* Regular, I-S

Order GRUIFORMES
Family Rallidae: Rails, Gallinules and Coots

Yellow Rail, *Coturnicops noveboracensis:* Accidental, I-S
Black Rail, *Laterallus jamaicensis:* Accidental, **
Clapper Rail, *Rallus longirostris:* Accidental, I-S
King Rail, *Rallus elegans:* Accidental, I-S
Virginia Rail, *Rallus limicola:* Regular, I-S
Sora, *Porzana carolina:* Regular, I-S
Purple Gallinule, *Porphyrula martinica:* Accidental, III
Common Moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus:* Accidental, I-S
American Coot, *Fulica americana:* Regular, I-S

Family Gruidae: Cranes

Sandhill Crane, *Grus canadensis:* Regular, I-S
Common Crane, *Grus grus:* Accidental, I-P
Whooping Crane, *Grus americana:* Regular, I-S

Order CHARADRIIFORMES
Family Charadriidae: Plovers

Black-bellied Plover, *Pluvialis squatarola:* Regular, I-S
Lesser Golden-Plover, *Pluvialis dominica:* Regular, I-S
Snowy Plover, *Charadrius alexandrinus:* Accidental, I-S
Semipalmated Plover, *Charadrius semipalmatus:* Regular, I-S
Piping Plover, *Charadrius melodus:* Regular, I-S

Killdeer, *Charadrius vociferus:* Regular, I-S
Mountain Plover, *Charadrius montanus:* Casual, I-S

Family Recurvirostridae: Stilts and Avocets

Black-necked Stilt, *Himantopus mexicanus:* Casual, I-S
American Avocet, *Recurvirostra americana:* Regular, I-S

Family Scolopacidae: Sandpipers and Phalaropes

Greater Yellowlegs, *Tringa melanoleuca:* Regular, I-S
Lesser Yellowlegs, *Tringa flavipes:* Regular, I-S
Solitary Sandpiper, *Tringa solitaria:* Regular, I-S
Willet, *Catotrophorus semipalmatus:* Regular, I-S
Spotted Sandpiper, *Actitis macularia:* Regular, I-S
Upland Sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda:* Regular, I-S
Eskimo Curlew, *Numenius borealis:* Extirpated, I-S
Whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus:* Casual, I-S
Long-billed Curlew, *Numenius americanus:* Regular, I-S
Hudsonian Godwit, *Limosa haemastica:* Regular, I-S
Marbled Godwit, *Limosa fedoa:* Regular, I-S
Ruddy Turnstone, *Arenaria interpres:* Regular, I-S
Red Knot, *Calidris canutus:* Accidental, II
Sanderling, *Calidris alba:* Regular, I-S
Semipalmated Sandpiper, *Calidris pusilla:* Regular, I-S
Western Sandpiper, *Calidris mauri:* Regular, I-S
Least Sandpiper, *Calidris minutilla:* Regular, I-S
White-rumped Sandpiper, *Calidris fusicollis:* Regular, I-S
Baird's Sandpiper, *Calidris bairdii:* Regular, I-S
Pectoral Sandpiper, *Calidris melanotos:* Regular, I-S
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, *Calidris acuminata:* Accidental, III
Dunlin, *Calidris alpina:* Regular, I-S
Stilt Sandpiper, *Calidris himantopus:* Regular, I-S
Buff-breasted Sandpiper, *Tryngites subruficollis:* Regular, I-S
Short-billed Dowitcher, *Limnodromus griseus:* Casual, I-S
Long-billed Dowitcher, *Limnobromus scolopaceus:* Regular, I-S
Common Snipe, *Gallinago gallinago:* Regular, I-S
American Woodcock, *Scolopax minor:* Regular, I-S
Wilson's Phalarope, *Phalaropus tricolor:* Regular, I-S
Red-necked Phalarope, *Phalaropus lobatus:* Regular, I-S
Red Phalarope, *Phalaropus fulicaria:* Accidental, I-S

Family Laridae: Gulls and Terns

Pomarine Jaeger, *Stercorarius pomarinus:* Accidental, I-S
Parasitic Jaeger, *Stercorarius parasiticus:* Accidental, I-S
Long-tailed Jaeger, *Stercorarius longicaudus:* Accidental, I-S
Laughing Gull, *Larus atricilla:* Accidental, III
Franklin's Gull, *Larus pipixcan:* Regular, I-S
Common Black-headed Gull, *Larus ridibundus:* Accidental, III
Bonaparte's Gull, *Larus philadelphia:* Regular, I-S
Ring-billed Gull, *Larus delawarensis:* Regular, I-S
California Gull, *Larus californicus:* Casual, I-S
Herring Gull, *Larus argentatus:* Regular, I-S
Thayer's Gull, *Larus thayeri:* Accidental, III
Iceland Gull, *Larus glaucoides:* Accidental, III
Glaucous Gull, *Larus hyperboreus:* Casual, I-P
Black-legged Kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla:* Accidental, I-P
Sabine's Gull, *Xema sabini:* Accidental, I-S

Caspian Tern, *Sterna caspia:* Regular, I S
Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo:* Regular, I-S
Forster's Tern, *Sterna forsteri:* Regular, I-S
Least Tern, *Sterna antillarum:* Regular, I-S
Black Tern, *Chlidonias niger:* Regular, I-S

Family Alcidae: Auks, Murres and Allies

Ancient Murrelet, *Synthliboramphus antiquus:* Accidental, I-S

Order COLUMBIFORMES
Family Columbidae: Pigeons and Doves

Rock Dove, *Columba livia:* Regular, I-S
Mourning Dove, *Zenaida macroura:* Regular, I-S
Passenger Pigeon, *Ectopistes migratorius:* Extinct, I S
Common Ground-Dove, *Columbina passerina:* Accidental, III

Order PSITTACIFORMES
Family Psittacidae: Parrots

Carolina Parakeet, *Conuropsis carolinensis:* Extinct, I-S

Order CUCULIFORMES
Family Cuculidae: Cuckoos and Anis

Black-billed Cuckoo, *Coccyzus erythropthalmus:* Regular, I-S
Yellow-billed Cuckoo, *Coccyzus americanus:* Regular, I-S
Groove-billed Ani, *Crotophaga sulcirostris:* Accidental, I-P

Order STRIGIFORMES
Family Tytonidae: Barn-Owls

Common Barn-Owl, *Tyto alba:* Regular, I-S

Family Strigidae: Typical Owls

Eastern Screech-Owl, *Otus asio:* Regular, I-S
Great Horned Owl, *Bubo virginianus:* Regular, I-S
Snowy Owl, *Nyctea scandiaca:* Regular, I-S
Northern Hawk-Owl, *Surnia ulula:* Accidental, I-S
Burrowing Owl, *Athene cunicularia:* Regular, I-S
Barred Owl, *Strix varia:* Regular, I-S
Great Gray Owl, *Strix nebulosa:* Accidental, I-S
Long-eared Owl, *Asio otus:* Regular, I-S
Short-eared Owl, *Asio flammeus:* Regular, I-S
Boreal Owl, *Aegolius funereus:* Accidental, I-S
Northern Saw-whet Owl, *Aegolius acadicus:* Regular, I-S

Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES
Family Caprimulgidae: Goatsuckers

Common Nighthawk, *Chordeiles minor:* Regular, I-S
Common Poorwill, *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii:* Regular, I-S
Chuck-will's-widow, *Caprimulgus carolinensis:* Regular, I-P
Whip-poor-will, *Caprimulgus vociferus:* Regular, I-S

Order APODIFORMES
Family Apodidae: Swifts

Chimney Swift, *Chaetura pelagica:* Regular, I-S
White-throated Swift, *Aeronautes saxatalis:* Regular, I-S

Family Trochilidae: Hummingbirds

Ruby-throated Hummingbird, *Archilochus colubris:* Regular, I-S
Calliope Hummingbird, *Stellula calliope:* Accidental, II
Broad-tailed Hummingbird, *Selasphorus platycercus:* Casual, **
Rufus Hummingbird, *Selasphorus rufus:* Regular, I-S

Order CORACIIFORMES
Family Alcedinidae: Kingfishers

Belted Kingfisher, *Ceryle alcyon:* Regular, I-S

Order PICIFORMES
Family Picidae: Woodpeckers

Lewis' Woodpecker, *Melanerpes lewis:* Regular, I-S
Red-headed Woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus:* Regular, I-S
Red-bellied Woodpecker, *Melanerpes carolinus:* Regular, I-S
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, *Sphyrapicus varius:* Regular, I-S
Red-naped Sapsucker, *Sphyrapicus nuchalis:* Accidental, I-S
Williamson's Sapsucker, *Sphyrapicus thyroideus:* Accidental, III
Downy Woodpecker, *Picoides pubescens:* Regular, I-S
Hairy Woodpecker, *Picoides villosus:* Regular, I-S
Three-toed Woodpecker, *Picoides tridactylus:* Accidental, I-S
Northern Flicker, *Colaptes auratus:* Regular, I-S
Pileated Woodpecker, *Dryocopus pileatus:* Accidental, II

Order PASSERIFORMES
Family Tyrannidae: Tyrant Flycatchers

Olive-sided Flycatcher, *Contopus borealis:* Regular, I-S
Western Wood-Pewee, *Contopus sordidulus:* Regular, I-S
Eastern Wood-Pewee, *Contopus virens:* Regular, I-S
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, *Empidonax flaviventris:* Casual, I-S
Acadian Flycatcher, *Empidonax virescens:* Regular, I-S
Alder Flycatcher, *Empidonax alnorum:* Regular, **
Willow Flycatcher, *Empidonax traillii:* Regular, I-R
Least Flycatcher, *Empidonax minimus:* Regular, I-S
Hammond's Flycatcher, *Empidonax hammondii:* Accidental, I-S
Western Flycatcher, *Empidonax difficilis:* Regular, **
Eastern Phoebe, *Sayornis phoebe:* Regular, I-S
Say's Phoebe, *Sayornis saya:* Regular, I-S
Great Crested Flycatcher, *Myiarchus crinitus:* Regular, I-S
Cassin's Kingbird, *Tyrannus vociferans:* Regular, I-S
Western Kingbird, *Tyrannus verticalis:* Regular, I-S
Eastern Kingbird, *Tyrannus tyrannus:* Regular, I-S
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, *Tyrannus forficatus:* Regular, I-P

Family Alaudidae: Larks

Horned Lark, *Eremophila alpestris:* Regular, I-S

Family Hirundinidae: Swallows

Purple Martin, *Progne subis:* Regular, I-S
Tree Swallow, *Tachycineta bicolor:* Regular, I-S
Violet-green Swallow, *Tachycineta thalassina:* Regular, I-S
Northern Rough-winged Swallow, *Stelgidopteryx serripennis:* Regular, I-S
Bank Swallow, *Riparia riparia:* Regular, I-S
Cliff Swallow, *Hirundo pyrrhonota:* Regular, I-S
Barn Swallow, *Hirundo rustica:* Regular, I-S

Family Corvidae: Jays, Magpies and Crows

Gray Jay, *Perisoreus canadensis:* Accidental, III
Steller's Jay, *Cyanocitta stelleri:* Accidental, I-S
Blue Jay, *Cyanocitta cristata:* Regular, I-S
Pinyon Jay, *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus:* Regular, I-S
Clark's Nutcracker, *Nucifraga columbiana:* Accidental, I-S
Black-billed Magpie, *Pica pica:* Regular, I-S
American Crow, *Corvus brachyrhynchos:* Regular, I-S
Chihuahuan Raven, *Corvus cryptoleucus:* Accidental, I S
Common Raven, *Corvus corax:* Accidental, III

Family Paridae: Titmice

Black-capped Chickadee, *Parus atricapillus:* Regular, I-S
Carolina Chickadee, *Parus carolinensis:* Accidental, III
Tufted Titmouse, *Parus bicolor:* Regular, I-S

Family Sittidae: Nuthatches

Red-breasted Nuthatch, *Sitta canadensis:* Regular, I-S
White-breasted Nuthatch, *Sitta carolinensis:* Regular, I-S
Pygmy Nuthatch, *Sitta pygmaea:* Regular, I-S

Family Certhiidae: Creepers

Brown Creeper, *Certhia americana:* Regular, I-S

Family Troglodytidae: Wrens

Rock Wren, *Salpinctes obsoletus:* Regular, I-S
Canyon Wren, *Catherpes mexicanus:* Accidental, III
Carolina Wren, *Thryothorus ludovicianus:* Regular, I-S
Bewick's Wren, *Thryomanes bewickii:* Casual, III
House Wren, *Troglodytes aedon:* Regular, I-S
Winter Wren, *Troglodytes troglodytes:* Regular, I-S
Sedge Wren, *Cistothorus platensis:* Regular, I-S
Marsh Wren, *Cistothorus palustris:* Regular, I-S

Family Cinclidae: Dippers

American Dipper, *Cinclus mexicanus:* Accidental, I-S

Family Muscicapidae: Kinglets, Thrushes and Allies

Golden-crowned Kinglet, *Regulus satrapa:* Regular, I-S
Ruby-crowned Kinglet, *Regulus calendula:* Regular, I-S
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, *Polioptila caerulea:* Regular, I-S
Eastern Bluebird, *Sialia sialis:* Regular, I-S
Mountain Bluebird, *Sialia currucoides:* Regular, I-S
Townsend's Solitaire, *Myadestes townsendi:* Regular, I-S
Veery, *Catharus fuscescens:* Regular, I-S
Gray-cheeked Thrush, *Catharus minimus:* Regular, I-S
Swainson's Trush, *Catharus ustulatus:* Regular, I-S
Hermit Thrush, *Catharus guttatus:* Regular, I-S
Wood Thrush, *Hylocichla mustelina:* Regular, I-S
American Robin, *Turdus migratorius:* Regular, I-S
Varied Thrush, *Ixoreus naevius:* Casual, I-S

Family Mimidae: Mockingbirds and Thrashers

Gray Catbird, *Dumetella carolinensis:* Regular, I-S

Northern Mockingbird, *Mimus polyglottos:* Regular, I-S
Sage Thrasher, *Oreoscoptes montanus:* Accidental, I S
Brown Thrasher, *Toxostoma rufum:* Regular, I-S
Curve-billed Thrasher, *Toxostoma curvirostre:* Accidental, I-S

Family Motacillidae: Pipits

Water Pipit, *Anthus spinoletta:* Regular, I-S
Sprague's Pipit, *Anthus spragueii:* Casual, I-S

Family Bombycillidae: Waxwings

Bohemian Waxwing, *Bombycilla garrulus:* Regular, I-S
Cedar Waxwing, *Bombycilla cedrorum:* Regular, I-S

Family Ptilogonatidae: Silky flycatchers

Phainopepla, *Phainopepla nitens:* Accidental, I-P

Family Laniidae: Shrikes

Northern Shrike, *Lanius excubitor:* Regular, I-S
Loggerhead Shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus:* Regular, I-S

Family Sturnidae: Starlings

European Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris:* Regular, I-S

Family Vireonidae: Vireos

White-eyed Vireo, *Vireo griseus:* Regular, I-S
Bell's Vireo, *Vireo bellii:* Regular, I-S
Black-capped Vireo, *Vireo atricapillus:* Accidental, I-S
Solitary Vireo, *Vireo solitarius:* Regular, I-S
Yellow-throated Vireo, *Vireo flavifrons:* Regular, I-S
Warbling Vireo, *Vireo gilvus:* Regular, I-S
Philadelphia Vireo, *Vireo philadelphicus:* Regular, I-S
Red-eyed Vireo, *Vireo olivaceus:* Regular, I-S

Family Emberizidae: Wood Warblers, Tanagers, Cardinals, Grosbeaks, Buntings, Towhees, Sparrows, Longspurs, Meadowlarks, Blackbirds, Orioles and Allies

subfamily Parulinae: Wood Warblers

Blue-winged Warbler, *Vermivora pinus:* Casual, I-S
Golden-winged Warbler, *Vermivora chrysoptera:* Regular, III
Tennessee Warbler, *Vermivora peregrina:* Regular, I-S
Orange-crowned Warbler, *Vermivora celata:* Regular, I-S
Nashville Warbler, *Vermivora ruficapilla:* Regular, I-S
Northern Parula, *Parula americana:* Regular, I-S
Yellow Warbler, *Dendroica petechia:* Regular, I-S
Chestnut-sided Warbler, *Dendroica pensylvanica:* Regular, I-S
Magnolia Warbler, *Dendroica magnolia:* Regular, I-S
Cape May Warbler, *Dendroica tigrina:* Casual, I-S
Black-throated Blue Warbler, *Dendroica caerulescens:* Casual, I-S
Yellow-rumped Warbler, *Dendroica coronata:* Regular, I-S
Townsend's Warbler, *Dendroica townsendi:* Casual, I-S
Black-throated Green Warbler, *Dendroica virens:* Regular, I-S
Blackburnian Warbler, *Dendroica fusca:* Regular, I-S
Yellow-throated Warbler, *Dendroica dominica:* Regular, I-P
Pine Warbler, *Dendroica pinus:* Casual, I-P

Prairie Warbler, *Dendroica discolor:* Casual, I-P
Palm Warbler, *Dendroica palmarum:* Regular, I-S
Bay-breasted Warbler, *Dendroica castanea:* Regular, I-S
Blackpoll Warbler, *Dendroica striata:* Regular, I-S
Cerulean Warbler, *Dendroica cerulea:* Regular, I S
Black-and-White Warbler, *Mniotilta varia:* Regular, I S
American Redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla:* Regular, I-S
Prothonotary Warbler, *Protonotaria citrea:* Regular, I-S
Worm-eating Warbler, *Helmitheros vermivorus:* Casual, I-P
Swainson's Warbler, *Limnothlypis swainsonii:* Accidental, I-S
Ovenbird, *Seiurus aurocapillus:* Regular, I-S
Northern Waterthrush, *Seiurus noveboracensis:* Regular, I-S
Louisiana Waterthrush, *Seiurus motacilla:* Regular, I-S
Kentucky Warbler, *Oporornis formosus:* Regular, I-S
Connecticut Warbler, *Oporornis agilis:* Casual, III
Mourning Warbler, *Oporornis philadelphia:* Regular, I-S
MacGillivray's Warbler, *Oproronis tolmiei:* Regular, I-S
Common Yellowthroat, *Geothlypis trichas:* Regular, I-S
Hooded Warbler, *Wilsonia citrina:* Casual, I-S
Wilson's Warbler, *Wilsonia pusilla:* Regular, I-S
Canada Warbler, *Wilsonia canadensis:* Regular, I-S
Yellow-breasted Chat, *Icteria virens:* Regular, I-S

subfamily Thraupinae: Tanagers

Summer Tanager, *Piranga rubra:* Regular, I-S
Scarlet Tanager, *Piranga olivacea:* Regular, I-S
Western Tanager, *Piranga ludoviciana:* Regular, I-S

subfamily Cardinalinae: Cardinals, Grosbeaks and Allies

Northern Cardinal, *Carinalis cardinalis:* Regular, I-S
Rose-breasted Grosbeak, *Pheucticus ludovicianus:* Regular, I-S
Black-headed Grosbeak, *Pheucticus melanocephalus:* Regular, I-S
Blue Grosbeak, *Guiraca caerulea:* Regular, I-S
Lazuli Bunting, *Passerina amoena:* Regular, I-S
Indigo Bunting, *Passerina cyanea:* Regular, I S
Painted Bunting, *Passerina ciris:* Accidental, I-S
Dickcissel, *Spiza americana:* Regular, I-S

subfamily Emberizinae: Towhees, Sparrows and Longspurs

Green-tailed Towhee, *Pipilo chlorurus:* Casual, I-S
Rufous-sided Towhee, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus:* Regular, I-S
Brown Towhee, *Pipilo fuscus:* Accidental, III
Cassin's Sparrow, *Aimophila cassinii:* Accidental, II
American Tree Sparrow, *Spizella arborea:* Regular, I-S
Chipping Sparrow, *Spizella passerina:* Regular, I-S
Clay-colored Sparrow, *Spizella pallida:* Regular, I-S
Brewer's Sparrow, *Spizella brewerii:* Regular, I-S
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Vesper Sparrow, *Pooecetes gramineus:* Regular, I-S
Lark Sparrow, *Chondestes grammacus:* Regular, I-S
Black-throated Sparrow, *Amphispiza bilineata:* Accidental, I-P
Lark Bunting, *Calamospiza melanocorys:* Regular, I-S
Savannah Sparrow, *Passerculus sandwichensis:* Regular, I-S
Baird's Sparrow, *Ammodramus bairdii:* Casual, I S
Grasshopper Sparrow, *Ammodramus savannarum:* Regular, I-S
Henslow's Sparrow, *Ammodramus henslowii:* Accidental, I-S

Le Conte's Sparrow, *Ammodramus leconteii:* Regular, I-S
Sharp-tailed Sparrow, *Ammodramus caudacutus:* Casual, I-S
Fox Sparrow, *Passerella iliaca:* Regular, I-S
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Lincoln's Sparrow, *Melospiza lincolnii:* Regular, I-S
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White-throated Sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis:* Regular, I-S
Golden-crowned Sparrow, *Zonotrichia atricapilla:* Accidental, I-P
White-crowned Sparrow, *Zonotrichia leucophrys:* Regular, I-S
Harris' Sparrow, *Zonotrichia querula:* Regular, I-S
Dark-eyed Junco, *Junco hyemalis:* Regular, I-S
McCown's Longspur, *Calcarius mccownii:* Regular, I-S
Lapland Longspur, *Calcarius lapponicus:* Regular, I-S
Smith's Longspur, *Calcarius pictus:* Accidental, I-S
Chestnut-collared Longspur, *Calcarius ornatus:* Regular, I-S
Snow Bunting, *Plectrophenax nivalis:* Regular, I-S

subfamily Icterinae: Meadowlarks, Blackbirds, Orioles and Allies

Bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus:* Regular, I-S
Red-winged Blackbird, *Agelaius phoeniceus:* Regular, I-S
Eastern Meadowlark, *Sturnella magna:* Regular, I-S
Western Meadowlark, *Sturnella neglecta:* Regular, I-S
Yellow-headed Blackbird, *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus:* Regular, I-S
Rusty Blackbird, *Euphagus carolinus:* Regular, I-S
Brewer's Blackbird, *Euphagus cyanocephalus:* Regular, I-S
Great-tailed Grackle, *Quiscalus mexicanus:* Regular, I-P
Common Grackle, *Quiscalus quiscula:* Regular, I-S
Brown-headed Cowbird, *Molothrus ater:* Regular, I-S
Orchard Oriole, *Icterus spurius:* Regular, I-S
Northern Oriole, *Icterus galbula:* Regular, I-S

Family Fringillidae: Finches

Rosy Finch, *Leucosticte arctoa:* Regular, I-S
Pine Grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator:* Casual, I-S
Purple Finch, *Carpodacus purpureus:* Regular, I-S
Cassin's Finch, *Carpodacus cassinii:* Regular, I-S
House Finch, *Carpodacus mexicanus:* Regular, I-S
Red Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra:* Regular, I-S
White winged Crossbill, *Loxia leucoptera:* Casual, I-S
Common Redpoll, *Carduelis flammea:* Regular, I-S
Hoary Redpoll, *Carduelis hornemanni:* Accidental, I-P
Pine Siskin, *Carduelis pinus:* Regular, I-S
Lesser Goldfinch, *Carduelis psaltria:* Accidental, I-P
American Goldfinch, *Carduelis tristis:* Regular, I-S

Family Passeridae: Old World Sparrows

House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus:* Regular, I-S

--- *136 E. Fairview, Albion, Nebr.* ***68620***

1988 FALL FIELD DAY

There were 65 people who attended part or all of the 1988 Fall Meeting at Halsey Forest 8-9 October. This included Dr. Jan Skoudln, of Prague, Czechoslovakia. Saturday night Dr. Julie Ann Savidge spoke on "The Extinction of an Island Forest Avifauna by an Introduced Snake", a summary of her investigation of the brown tree snake's effect on Guam's avifauna. There was also a short slide show. The rest of the time was available for birding. A few NOU members came early enough on Friday to work with members of the US Forest Service on a butterfly and hummingbird garden near the entrance to the Forest The Nebraska Came and Parks Commission had provided funds for some lattice-work frames which the Forest Service had erected. Further planting is planned for the spring, and the garden will be dedicated at the spring meeting 19-21 May 1989. There will be a plaque commemorating the late Vera Coons. At the officers' meeting it was decided to buy some files for the NOU Library, using an honorarium Dr. Johnsgard passed on to NOU.

Seventy-seven species were tallied on or immediately adjacent to the Forest during the meeting. This count was lower than in the past, which may have been due to the meeting being later in the year than usual, or to the weather being a little on the cool side (but pleasant). Species also recorded from Blaine Co. are marked B. Pied-billed Grebe was recorded only from Blaine Co. American White Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Great Blue Heron B, Canada Goose, Wood Duck, Mallard, Blue-winged Teal, Bald Eagle, Northern Harrier; Sharp-shinned, Broad-winged, Swainson's, and Red-tailed Hawks; Golden Eagle, American Kestrel, Prairie Falcon, Ring-necked Pheasant, Greater Prairie-Chicken, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Northern Bobwhite, American Coot, Sandhill Crane, Killdeer, Spotted Sandpiper, Cuckoo sp., Eastern Screech-Owl; Great Horned and Burrowing Owls; Belted Kingfisher; Red-bellied, Downy, and Hairy Woodpeckers; Northern Flicker, Horned Lark B, Barn Swallow, Blue Jay, Black-billed Magpie, American Crow, Black-capped Chickadee; Red-breasted and White-breasted Nuthatches; Brown Creeper, House Wren; Golden-crowned and Ruby-crowned Kinglets; Eastern Bluebird, Townsend's Solitaire, American Robin, Brown Thrasher, Cedar Waxwing; Northern and Loggerhead Shrikes; European Starling B; Tennessee, Orange-crowned, Nashville, and Yellow-rumped Warblers; Northern Cardinal, Rufous-sided Towhee; American Tree, Chipping, Clay-colored, Field, Vesper B, Song, Lincoln's, White-throated, White-crowned, and Harris' Sparrows; Dark-eyed Junco, Red-winged Blackbird, Western Meadow-lark, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, Pine Siskin, American Goldfinch, and House Sparrow. Seven Whooping Cranes on the Loup 6 October were reported by Tom Keeney, too soon for observation by even the early attendees. At the year's end the Fish and Wildlife Service had not received any definite information on this sighting and so classified it as an unconfirmed sighting.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Collins Guide to the Birds of Britain and Europe, with North Africa and the Middle East, Hermann Heinzel, Richard Fitter, and John Parslow, 326 pp., 4½ x 7½, index. The Stephen Greene Press, Lexington, Mass., softbound $15.95.

This book shows the bird in color on the right-hand page, and on the facing page a range map of Europe, North Africa, and Near East, a short description of the bird and its calls, indicators of its status and relative abundance in the British Isles, and for many birds, reference to distribution maps for the British Isles only, which are in a section at the back of the book. This is the first American edition of a book first issued in Great Britain in 1972 and revised at intervals since then A comparison with an available recent European edition shows changes primarily in the dropping of older names for re-named species, and the addition of some names to the list of accidentals. If you have a fairly recent European edition there is no need to change, but if you don't, this edition is a good pocket guide to European birds.

The Collins Field Guide to the Birds of West Africa, William Serle and Gerard J. Morel, 352 pp., 5 x 8, index. The Stephen Greene Press, Lexington, Mass., hardbound $21.95.

This book has 515 species illustrated, 335 in color, on 48 plates by Wolfgang Hartwig. As in the original Petersons, the facing page for each

plate has the name of the bird, a short comment on identifying features, and a reference to the page containing more information about the bird. This includes Identification, Voice, Distribution and Habitat, and Nesting. The end papers give a map of more than the area covered: southern Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Portuguese Guinea, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Mali, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Ghana, Togo, Dahomey, Nigeria, Cameroons, Rio Muni, Gaboon, Congo, Central African Republic, Chad, the Cape Verde Islands, and islands in the Gulf of Guinea.

There are 515 species illustrated and fully treated in the text, 211, termed allied species, are covered briefly but not illustrated, and 371 uncommon and/or local species are not included in the text, but are included in the Checklist, marked with an *, and with brief status notes. The Checklist gives only the scientific names, but another list gives the Latin, English, Spanish, French, and German names of the 726 major species. Both lists are in species order.

The Collins Field Guide to the Birds of East Africa, John G. Williams, illustrated by Norman Arlott, 416 pp., 5 x 8, index. The Stephen Greene Press, Lexington, Mass., hardbound, $21.95.

The 48 color plates are grouped in the center of the book, with the facing page listing the species name, salient characteristics, and reference to the page containing the longer comments: Identification, Voice, Distribution and Habitat, and, where needed, Allied Species. Page 13 provides a map of the area covered: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zanzibar and Pemba Islands, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The Collins Field Guide to the Birds of South-East Asia, Ben F. King and Edward C. Dickinson, illustrated by Martin W. Woodcock, 480 pp., 5 x 7½, index, bibliography, The Stephen Greene Press, Lexington, Mass., paperback $19.95.

"This book covers all the 1198 species that are known to have occurred prior to 31 May 1971 in Burma, Malaya, Thailand, Indochina (Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam) and Hong Kong. The three Hainan species that do not occur in SE Asia are listed in Appendix 1. ... All but 58 of the 380+ species recorded from Taiwan (Formosa) are found in SE Asia and are described. The remaining 58 species are listed in Appendix 1." The appendix gives only the name and an indication of status, but for a few species there is a reference the species (number) which contains a short note on the Hainan or Taiwan species. The 64 plates (not all in color) and a few individual drawings illustrate 869 species. The short descriptons on the pages facing the plates gives the name, distinguishing marks, and the species number. The fuller comments are given in species number order and include Identification, Range (with more specific information for SE Asia), Habitat, and for some, Notes. There is a reference to the plate number (if any) on which it is shown. The plates are scattered throughout the book, so this is not as satisfactory as a page number, but it is no great problem.

The Collins Field Guide to the Mammals of Africa including Madagascar, Theodor Haltenorth and Helmut Diller, 400 pp., 5 x 8, bibliography, index, The Stephen Green Press, Lexington, Mass., hardcover $19.95

To keep the volume to a manageable size not all mammals are covered. "Small and inconspicuous forms, often nocturnal or burrowing, in particular insectivores, bats and rodents" have been omitted, but that larger rodents have been included. The species accounts include Identification, Distribution, Habits, and Reproduction, a reference to the plate on which shown, and the name in some or all of Afrikaans, French, German, Malagasy (Madagascar), and Swahili. Range maps (usually in groups of three) are given nearby. The color plates are grouped near the end of the book, with notes at the bottom of the plate giving for each animal shown its name and a reference to the page number of the discussion.

The Collins Field Guide to the National Parks of East Africa, John G. Williams, illustrated by Norman Arlott and Rena Fennessy, 336 pp., 5 x 8, index, The Stephen Greene Press, Lexington, Mass., hardbound, $19.95.

Part I of this book covers the National Parks, Game Reserves, and other faunal areas of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. For most of the areas discussed

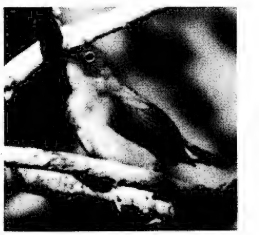
there is a map (usually of page size, and so of varying scales), a description of the area and of the facilities available, how to get there, and usually a list of the animals and birds to be found there. Some of these lists are of an amazing length. Part 2 discusses, by species, the Identification and Distribution and Habitat, and some times Allied Species, of the animals of East Africa, and Part 3 the commoner birds, plus in most cases Voice. The 13 animal plates (5 in black-and-white and 8 in color) are in Part 2 and the 16 bird plates (all in color) in Part 3. For both groups of plates the facing page gives the species name, identifying characteristics, and the page number of the fuller discussion. This would be a handy book to check on a proposed trip to the area covered, or to plan an independent trip to the area, and unless one expected to see some of the less common birds, or wanted the more detailed description of animal or birds given in one of the books above, a compact field guide.

The Collins Guide to the Rare Mammals of the World, John A. Burton, illustrated by Bruce Pearson, 7 x 9, bibliography, index, The Stephen Greene Press, Lexington, Mass., hardbound, $30.00.

This book starts with a short introduction on extinction - history, causes, forecast - and how to use the guide. There is a list of six organizations (descriptions and addresses) involved in the preservation of mammal species. The main portion consists of illustrations and range maps on the right-hand page, with information on the species on the left-hand. Not all species listed are illustrated. There are 1179 species of land and sea mammals discussed. The text is not quite in systematic order, but an appendix, which is in systematic order, gives the scientific and vernacular name, the species number in the book, and the book's rating (from * for the least to ***** for the most endangered) and for many of the species the ratings by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. There is also a list of the scientific names of 39 species which were indicated to be ** or *** too late for inclusion in the book. As might be expected from the destruction of the rain forests, many of the species listed are tropical, but North American species, from Tassel-eared Squirrel (*) through Fox Squirrel (***) and American Bison (****) to Black-footed Ferret (*****) are discussed.

NOTES

ADDITIONAL REPORTS FROM THOMAS COUNTY, SPRING 1988. Mike Dwyer, then working on a grouse telemetry project at Halsey Forest for the Game and Parks Commission, reported a Northern Saw-whet Owl 10 May. Mr. Dwyer's comments were: Most likely territorial male. Constant repititions whistle. First vocalizations heard at 2345 h. in mixed hardwood/conifers. On 13 June he reported a Chuck-will's-widow, with these remarks: Was close enough to detect the "chuck" syllable of the call. Calling occurred at dusk in mixed hardwoods/conifers.



CONNECTICUT WARBLER. This bird was photographed 25 May 1988, in midafternoon. It was there only long enough for me to get the picture, then it disappeared. It was the only time I saw it. I was in a blind just north of our ranch buildings, 7 miles west, 1 miles south, and .25 mile west of Chambers, Holt Co. The blind was sitting on the south edge of a tree but near a small drainage ditch that drains the water away from the livestock well in the corral.

--- *Loren Blake, HC 63, Box 18, Chambers, Neb. 68725*

ANTING. About mid-July 1988 I saw four Blue Jays out in our yard, seemingly picking up something and then tucking it under their wings. Shortly after that Robert McMorris's column in the Omaha World-Herald reported a story told to the Werthmans in their capacity as answerers of the Audubon Society of Omaha's phone number. A woman had put out mothballs to keep the Grackles away from her marigolds. "That brought in the grackles by

the dozens. They picked up the mothballs and rubbed them into their feathers, probably as a treatment for their mites or lice, Then they dropped the mothballs onto th woman's deck." After I saw that I think the Jays were picking up insecticide pellets which had been put on our lawn. They were using an area where the grass was rather thin and the pellets would be more visible.

--- *Ellen Davidson, 4829 Pratt St., Omaha, Neb. 68104*

BIRD AGES I had a Blue Jay return to my yard on 6 November 1987 that I had banded over 7 years ago as a hatching year bird. It is not uncommon to get returns of Chickadees that are 8 to 10 years old. I rematted a Common Yellowthroat in Fontenelle Forest this past summer that I had banded in the same place 5 years ago, and it was at least a year old at that time. On 24 September 1984 I banded a hatching year Blue Jay in my yard. This bird was recovered over three years later, 20 January 1988, near North Platte.

--- *Ruth C. Green, 606 W. 31st Avenue, Bellevue, Neb. 68005*

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THE 20TH INTERNATIONAL ORNITHOLOGICAL CONGRESS will take place in Christchurch, New Zealand, on 2-9 December 1990. The Congress programme will include 7 plenary lectures, 48 symposia, contributed papers (spoken and poster), workshops, round-table discussions and films. There will be a mid-Congress excursion day. Longer tours are planned to interesting ornithological sites in New Zealand before and after the Congress, including the post Congress cruises to sub-antarctic islands.

The Second and Final Circular of the Congress will be available from 1 October 1989 and will include the registration papers and forms for submitting papers. In late 1990 New Zealand will also host the 20th World Conference of the International Council for Bird Preservation in Hamilton on 21-27 November 1990 and a Pacific Festival of Nature Films in Dunedin on 27 November - 1 December 1990. Requests for this Final Circular, which includes information on the above events, should be sent to: Dr. Ben D. Bell, Secretary-General, 20th International Ornithological Congress, School of Biological Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington, P. O. Box 600, Wellington, New Zealand (Telex NZ30882 VUWLIB; Facsimile NZ 64-4-712070)